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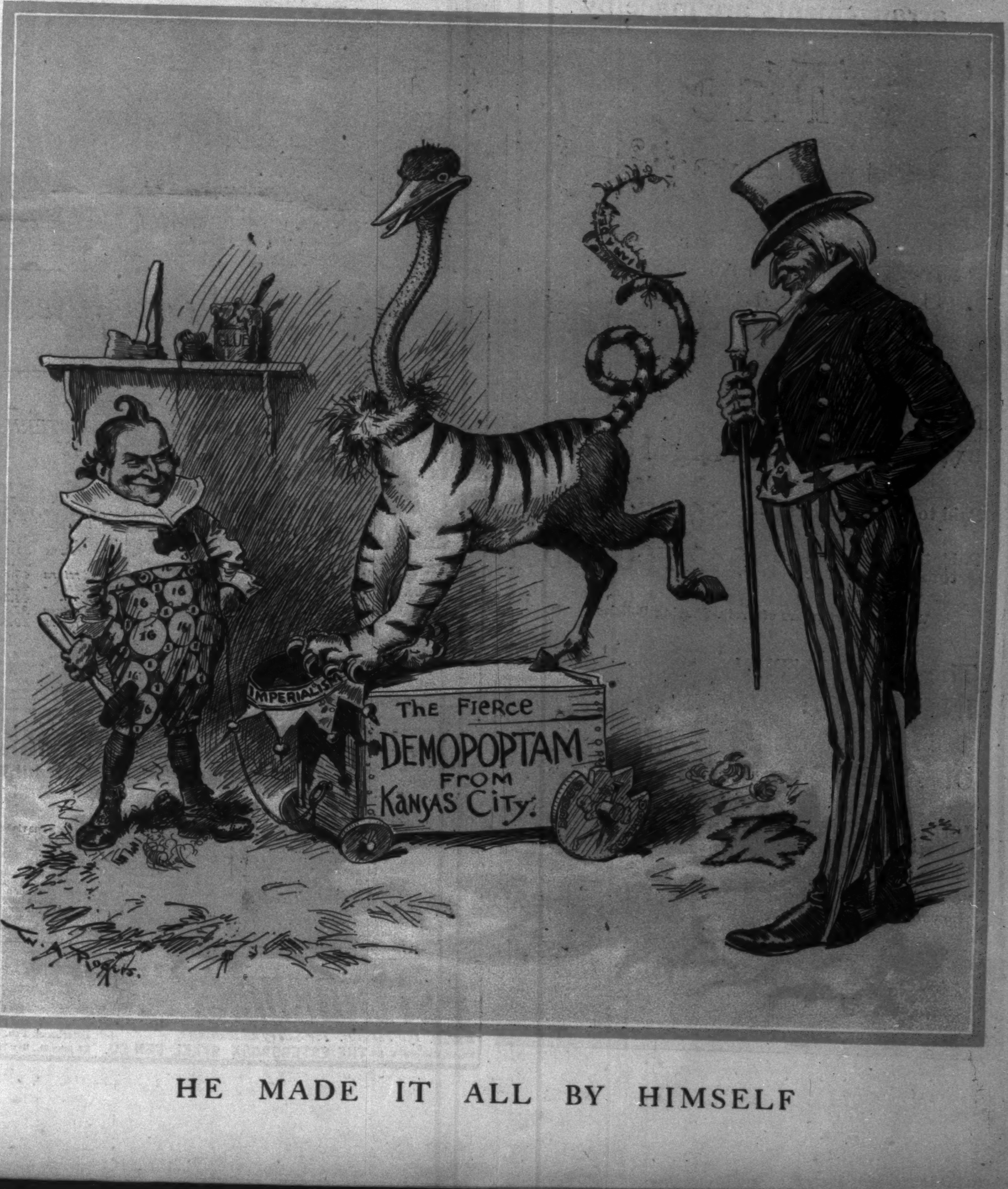
A Journal of Civilization

NEW YORK AUGUST 11 : 1900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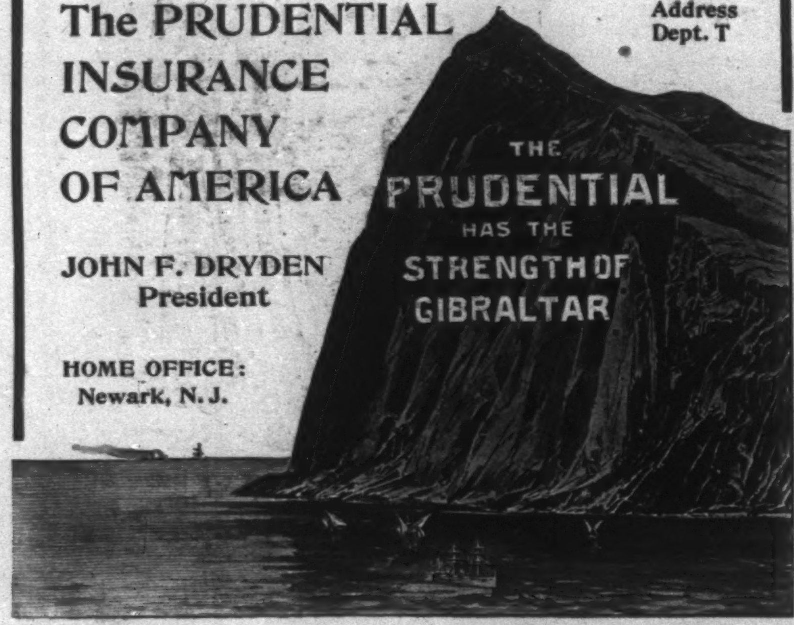
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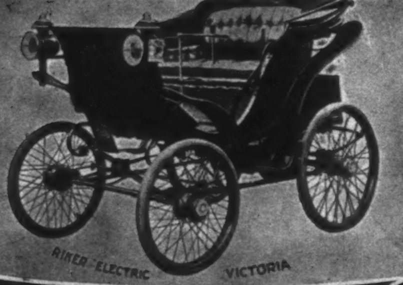

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August 11
1900

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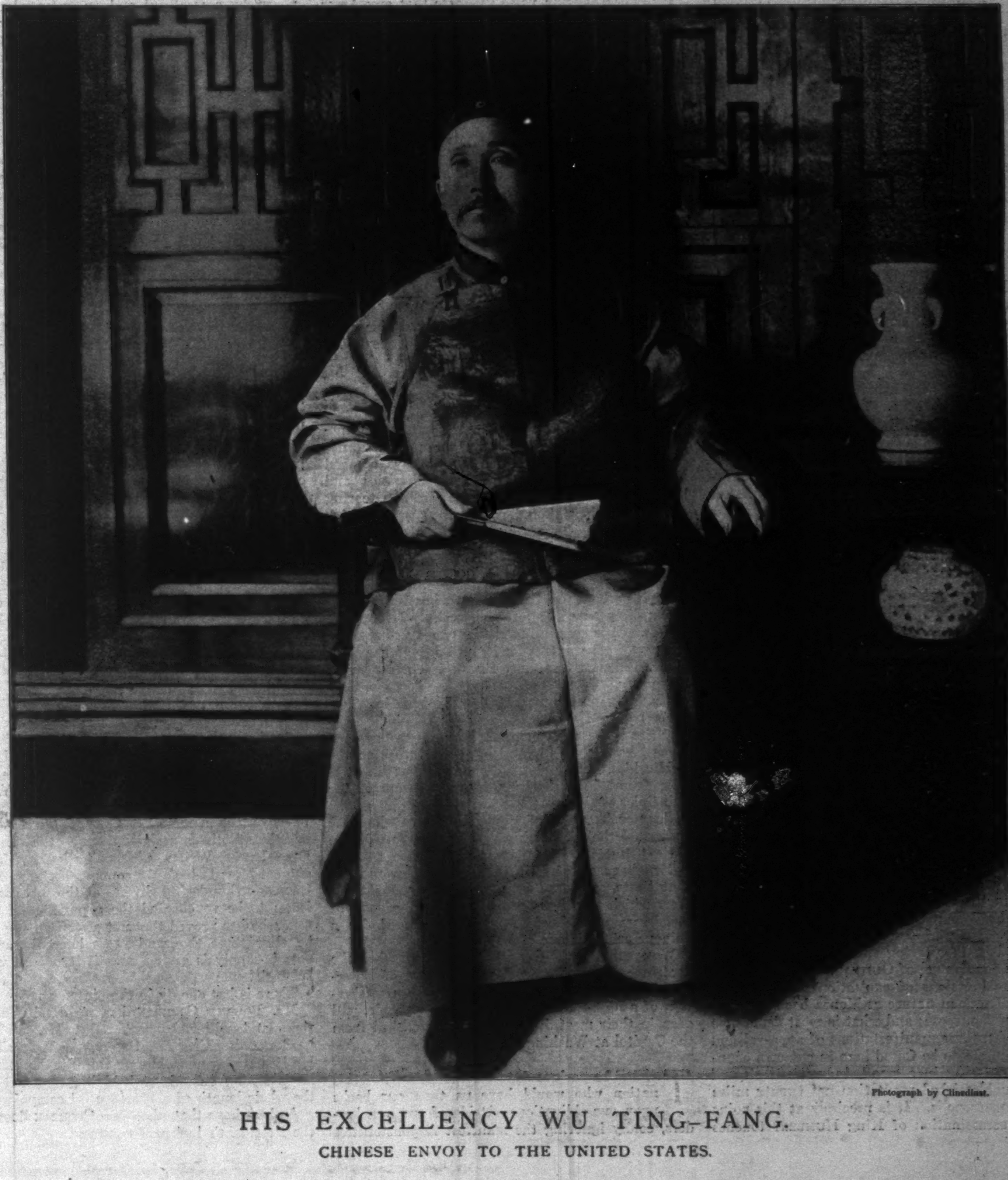

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HIS EXCELLENCY WU TING-FANG.

CHINESE ENVOY TO THE UNITED STATES.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES)

NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST 11, 1900

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HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS
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The Assassination of King Humbert

A MORE wicked, more unnecessary, crime than the assassination of the King of Italy by the anarchist BRESCI is hardly conceivable. There was no greater justification for it than for the murder of President CARNOT by CESARIO, of the Empress of Austria by LUCCHENI, or of President GARFIELD by GUITEAU. To no one had any of the victims of these murderous assaults worked injury. On the contrary, they were without exception persons of the loftiest character, actuated always by the highest motives, and in their official relations by a sincere purpose to carry well and honorably and for the benefit of their respective peoples the public burdens which they had been called upon to assume. Nor was there anything in existing conditions, political or social, which could so work upon the emotions of the most hare-brained of people as to give to these wicked deeds even the miserable warrant of a sudden access of insane passion Just as nineteen years ago nations stood aghast at the dreadful crime of GUITEAU, and mingled their tears with ours over the wanton killing of a great-souled, noble-hearted strong man upon the threshold of what promised to be a brilliant crowning to a stirring and honorable career, so do they all stand to-day at the bier of a King than whom no more gallant and chivalrous figure has been known in the history of our time. The wickedness of the crime, the futility of it, the far-reaching consequences of it, are appalling; and coming as it does at a moment when Western civilization seems to be on the verge of a struggle to the death with that of the East, it is doubly unfortunate. If in Christian lands such crimes are still possible, what kind of an account can we render as to ourselves to a race whom we are strenuously striving to convert from their wicked to our pious ways?

Ordinarily it would be proper to consider crimes of this nature as the mad acts of irresponsible individuals, and by the infliction upon the offenders of swift and summary punishment of the most drastic quality endeavor to deter others from the commission of similar acts of lawlessness. In the case of GUITEAU it was evident that the responsibility for his crime belonged to him alone; that it was the result of his own persistent and insane broodings over fancied wrongs, and in no sense the fulfilment of the objects of a conspiracy. It was clear on the surface that the killing of President GARFIELD was the act of a madman, who should be, and fortunately was, accorded the same shrift that one accords to a mad dog—although the times were not wanting in sentimentalists who sought to save him from the gallows. In the present case there is a difference. BRESCI may be as as mad as a hatter, and as wanting in actual abettors in his crime as was GUITEAU, but unlike GUITEAU he does not find a universal detestation of his act. No man or woman, however depraved, was found in that trying summer of 1881 to applaud the fiendish act of GUITEAU, but to-day there are open expressions of exultation that this vile travesty of human nature at Monza has succeeded in his awful purpose; and what is most deplorable in our sight, these manifestations of approval and satisfaction are to be found here in our own country, and centring in a small, industrious city of hitherto unblemished reputation not twenty miles from the metropolis. It is precisely at this point that the assassination of King HUMBERT touches vitally upon our own interests. We cannot, of course, be held responsible for conspiracies within our own borders hatched or hatching against the lives or welfare of others, but we can be held responsible morally if we permit open expressions of approval of crime to go unpunished. The perverts at Paterson who have openly expressed their delight that one of their comrades has succeeded in his murderous purpose are morally as guilty as he. They are instigating more directly than indirectly the perpetration of similar crimes in future; they are encouraging the growth of a murderous instinct in the hearts of thousands of malcontents throughout the country; they are augmenting the strength of the powers of evil and unrest, and no reasonable man who cares for law and order can deny that morally they are criminals.

Are we going to treat them as such, or are we going to settle back comfortably in our chairs, shrug our shoulders indifferently, and allow the doctrines of the propaganda of murder to be preached under our very noses because to stop it would be a high-handed act of Imperialism, equivalent to the suppression of the true liberties of the people? There is a grave problem to be dealt with in this emergency. If the law in its present state is powerless fittingly to rebuke and punish this outrage upon decency, the first duty of the lawmakers of this land is to see to it that our statutes are made adequate to a most crying need.

A Contributing Factor

FAR be it from us to intimate that any American citizen worthy of the name holds the crime of BRESCI in anything but utter abhorrence. Far be it from us even to suggest that for this crime there is any political responsibility in this country; but we do invite our readers to consider in this connection the fact that a contributing factor to the forces of anarchy are the politicians who preach the gospel of discontent. The man who travels about the land stirring up a feeling of unrest among the people contributes in some proportion, slight or considerable, to the anarchistic cause. He may not mean to do so, but that he does so is as clear to the logical mind as that two and two make four. The anarchist has no use for law, and he hates those who administer it. His constant effort is to discredit those who protect society against his infractions of the principles by which all civilized communities must be governed. A court of justice in his mind is the outward and visible sign of the tyranny which he claims to exist; he objects to the interference of the judiciary between the rights of his fellow-citizens and his own designs upon them. He will prate of government by injunction as glibly as though he were a Populist and not an anarchist; you will find him always arrayed against the properly constituted authorities, and his constant effort is directed toward the tearing down of the social and political structure which for thousands of years has been building up, and to substitute therefor that absolute individual liberty which is identical with chaos. There is a political party in this country which, without realizing it perhaps, contributes to this cause with absolute directness. It fosters heresies. It preaches unrest. It is striving to secure control of the machinery of government for its own aggrandizement.

Mr. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is the leader of that party.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER, of New York, is its ally.

Governor STEPHENS of Missouri, in which civilized State, for the crime of riding on trolley-cars, women have been stripped of their clothes on the public highway by riotous mobs without interference from the authorities, is an advocate of the principles of that party.

Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina, who once suggested the pitchforking of a President of the United States, is one of its ardent members.

Mr. ALTGELD of Illinois, who, as Governor of that State, pardoned and set loose upon society, from which they had been sequestrated, a gang of murderers who should have been hanged for a heinous crime, is one of its mainstays.

We trust that the day will never dawn when the doctrines emanating from the perverts of Paterson, New Jersey, and resulting in the assassination of a high-minded ruler of a noble people, will even in their most diluted form be preached from the Capitol at Washington.

No Time to Shirk

THESE be parlous days for the citizens of this nation who would have us turn our backs upon our obligations outside of our own borders, coldly ignoring the manifest responsibilities which time has inevitably placed upon our shoulders, and who are wailing and gnashing their teeth in despair because their sweet dreams of turning the American Republic into another Chinese Empire of exclusiveness have been rudely disturbed. Not a day has passed that has not demonstrated the fact that the United States have reached a point where self-assertion rather than self-contemplation is required, and where the inexorable logic of events makes it essential for the Republic to take its place among the powers of earth. Beginning with the Spanish war, which was sure to come sooner or later, and which had merely been postponed from year to year until conditions became intolerable and continued peace impossible, continuing down through the vexatious and complicated problems arising from the victory of Manila Bay, to the present time, when the greatest sagacity, the greatest firmness, and the greatest national cohesion are required in meeting the intricate questions in China, it has been manifest to all intelligent observers that the old easy-going days when Uncle Sam could sit on a fence and whittle while his neighbors struggled have gone forever. To shirk the responsibilities of the hour would cover every man, woman, and child of right feeling in this country with shame, and an Administration which had shown the slightest disposition to crawfish and scuttle in the face of such burdens would have been driven from power by a wrathful and an outraged electorate with such emphatic celerity that there would be no vestige of it left. It has been our good fortune that our affairs of state have been conducted by men of sturdy principle, in whom lie the traits of honesty, conscience, and common-sense, allied to a firmness and dignity which have commanded the reluctantly given respect of the civilized world. It should be a matter of pride to the American people that the delicate affairs of China have been handled at Washington with a firm grasp, with a tactful consideration for the rights of others, with calm judgment; in short, with the highest statesmanship. With the nations of Europe eying each other jealously and inclined to snarl, with bullying threats issuing from the lips of emperors and kings, the President and cabinet of the United States have pursued the calm and even tenor of their policy with a confidence which the end has amply justified.

Voters of the United States should remember that it is this Administration they are asked to overthrow in behalf of a scuttling policy, in behalf of a policy of contraction, in behalf of a policy of cowardice and dishonor. We cannot believe that there is a BRYAN organ in the country, from the New York *Journal*, openly and avowedly Bryanite, to the *Evening Post*, travelling incog. this summer, that can convince an intelligent people that it is their duty to do any such thing.

The President's Luck

A GENTLEMAN clad in the Senatorial toga, dwelling in Maryland, and known as a member of the WELLINGTON family, has announced that he prefers to follow in the footsteps of the Hon. WEBSTER DAVIS rather than vote for President McKINLEY in the autumn. We congratulate the President. It is but another instance of that good fortune which the powers that be have bestowed upon him. Even if Mr. McKINLEY were not a man of high character, he would stand well in American public life because of the "enemies he has made." To be opposed by the strutting peacock of the Pacific coast, whose Imperial portrait has added considerably to the gayety of the nation; to be opposed by the Hon. WEBSTER DAVIS, late of Washington, now of South Africa; to have the amusing WINSLOW, the high-priest of the Anti-Imperialists, and the Universal Open-Letter Writer of the Back Bay, arrayed against him; to have the sonnets of the unmilitary GARRISON thundering rhymes at the fortress of his isms; to be vouchsafed the opposition of ATKINSON, who has proved that not a man among us will be alive three thousand years hence because the potash supply is giving out—is it not all wonderful luck?

There is but one fly in the ointment.

Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN has returned from Europe, and will not speak. But Mr. McKINLEY need not despair. Mr. COCKRAN will speak later. He is a strong man, but we think it doubtful that he is strong enough to hold his tongue through the whole length of a Presidential campaign.

And we hope that when Mr. COCKRAN does speak the President's luck will continue.

The DUTY of HONEST MONEY DEMOCRATS

THE duty of gold Democrats—Democrats who believe in honest money and an orderly government of liberty and law—is precisely the same in this year's election that it was four years ago, but with added imperativeness. When Populism secured control of the machinery of Democracy at Chicago in 1896, and sought to pervert a historic party to the service of repudiation and turbulent misrule, these Democrats, faithful to the traditions alike of their party and their country, rejected the false and destructive doctrines put forth in their name. They helped to defeat their party for its reformation and for the salvation of the country from financial dishonor, industrial ruin, and that well-nigh universal impoverishment of the people which they clearly foresaw as the inevitable result of Mr. Bryan's election upon the monstrous Chicago platform.

This year they are confronted with the same situation in exaggerated form. Undisciplined by defeat, having learned nothing of wisdom and forgotten nothing of folly, Populism has more arrogantly than ever asserted itself in a Democratic national convention. It has overcome the manifest will, not only of the Democracy of the country, but of the convention itself. It has yielded no hair's-breadth to saner counsels. It has rejected every suggestion of moderation. It has defiantly reiterated every declaration that helped four years ago to drive patriotic Democrats into revolt. It has renewed and intensified its threats against the public welfare. It has even formed new and very shameful alliances with such agencies of evil as the Tammany "pocket" conspiracy in New York and the Altgeld anarchism in Illinois.

And the active agent, the inspiring personality in all this, has been Mr. Bryan himself, who has not been content to force his second nomination upon the party, but has gone far out of his way to emphasize the fact that his election this year will mean all of repudiation and anarchy that gold Democrats so emphatically rebuked before.

How large a part the patriotic revolt of sound-money and law-loving Democrats played four years ago in saving the country from Bryanism, Populism, and repudiation by coinage debasement, a little examination of the facts and figures will show.

New York, with its thirty-six electoral votes, went Democratic in 1892 by 45,518 plurality; in 1896 the honest-money Democrats of the State so vigorously rejected Bryanism that in addition to 18,950 votes cast for Palmer, they gave the State to McKinley by the unprecedented plurality of 268,469. In 1892 Indiana gave a plurality for Cleveland of 7125; in 1896 that State went Republican by 18,181. In 1892 Illinois gave a Democratic plurality of 26,993; four years later it repudiated Bryanism by no less than 142,498 plurality.

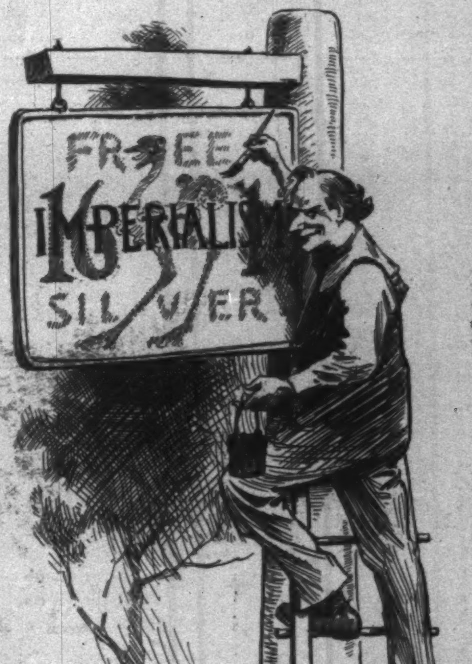
Wisconsin gave her electoral vote for Cleveland in 1892 by 6544 plurality; in 1896 it buried Bryan and free silver under an adverse plurality of 102,612.

New Jersey, which voted for Cleveland by 14,974 plurality, rejected the Chicago programme of destruction in 1896 by no less than 87,692 votes for McKinley in excess of those cast for Bryan.

These are mere examples of what happened in every State in which Democracy refused to lapse into Populism. No one who will take the trouble to examine the record can doubt that the patriotism and common-sense of Democrats who refused to follow a Populist lead into the slough of repudiation and anarchy, constituted a controlling factor in the salvation of the country from the most disastrous mischiefs that have threatened it at any time since the civil war. Now that precisely the same mischiefs are threatened with renewed and increased determination, can there be the least doubt that those who so manfully came to the rescue before will do the like again? Is it to be thought that such men will now join the forces of destruction which they so bravely helped to overwhelm with their ballots in the last election? Against every impulse of party fealty these men four years ago defeated their party in order to rescue it from the control of madmen. It is conceivable that they will now submit their judgments and their consciences to the keeping of the same evil forces additionally infuriated by defeat? Is the need of rescuing their party, through defeat, from the cabal of Populists who have made themselves its masters, less imperative now than it was four years ago? Is it not certain, on the contrary, that its second and still more pronounced defeat at the hands of Democrats who are loyal to the old traditions, is necessary to complete the work begun in 1896?

There is every reason to believe that this is the view taken by the great army of Democratic voters who rejected Bryanism before. Here and there a politician like ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, anxious to get back into "the line of promotion," or an editor, like the owner of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, eager to save his newspaper's party support, has put aside his convictions and deserted to the enemy. But there is not the slightest reason to believe that such political trimming represents the sentiment of the great mass of voters whose leaders they assume to be. On the contrary, the real leaders of the honest-money Democrats, who gathered at Indianapolis in July, manifested a determination even greater than that of four years ago to defeat Bryan and make a final end of the folly that he represents. These are the leaders who, four years ago, nominated a third ticket, in order that their followers might vote against Populism without casting their ballots for a Republican. This year they see clearly that the danger to the country is too imminent and too great for patriotic men to risk any such division of the forces that stand for honesty and order and prosperity. They have decided to nominate no third ticket, but instead to urge all men who desire Bryan's defeat to vote directly for Mr. McKinley, as the only sure and practicable way of accomplishing that purpose.

In order to deceive voters of the class here under consideration and to divert them from their purpose to make a final end of the 16-to-1 dishonesty, a specious plea is put forward. It is declared in the Kansas City platform that a vague and baseless charge against the Administration of "Imperialism" and "Militarism" is "the paramount issue of the campaign." Men are gravely told that Mr. Bryan's threat of free-silver repudiation is not serious in spite of the extraordinary determination he manifested in forcing it into his platform. They are told that however mischievous his purpose in that respect may be, it is safe to elect him, because as President he would lack means of carrying out his threat. This is like suggesting the admission of an avowed incendiary into your house, on the plea that there are probably no matches lying about your premises.



TRYING TO PAINT OUT THE OLD SIGN.

It is urged that Mr. Bryan, if elected with a House of Representatives in sympathy with him, could not secure the repeal of the gold-standard law, or the enactment of any legislation in behalf of free silver, for the reason that there is a majority in the Senate against all such measures, and that this majority cannot be overcome during the next Presidential term. This is simply not true.

In the first place, it is neither certain nor indeed probable that every Senator now counted on the side of honest money would remain true to that conviction if, by Mr. Bryan's election, the country should seem to give a verdict in favor of free silver. Many of them have been bitten by that heresy in the past and are sound-money men now only because that has seemed to them to be in accord with the tendency of popular sentiment. Reverse that tendency, even in seeming, and there is little doubt that some at least of them would quickly find excuse to return to their former attitude.

Again, the power of a President to coerce the action of Senators whose political future he holds in his hands through his control of patronage and otherwise, is very great. Mr. Cleveland used it with almost startling effect on one notable occasion, and Mr. McKinley fairly forced an unwilling Senate to ratify the Treaty of Peace with Spain. In both these instances the President was right and the Senate wrong, so that Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. McKinley's use of Presidential pressure was for good. But the power would be equally potent in the hands of a President bent upon coercing the Senate to mischief.

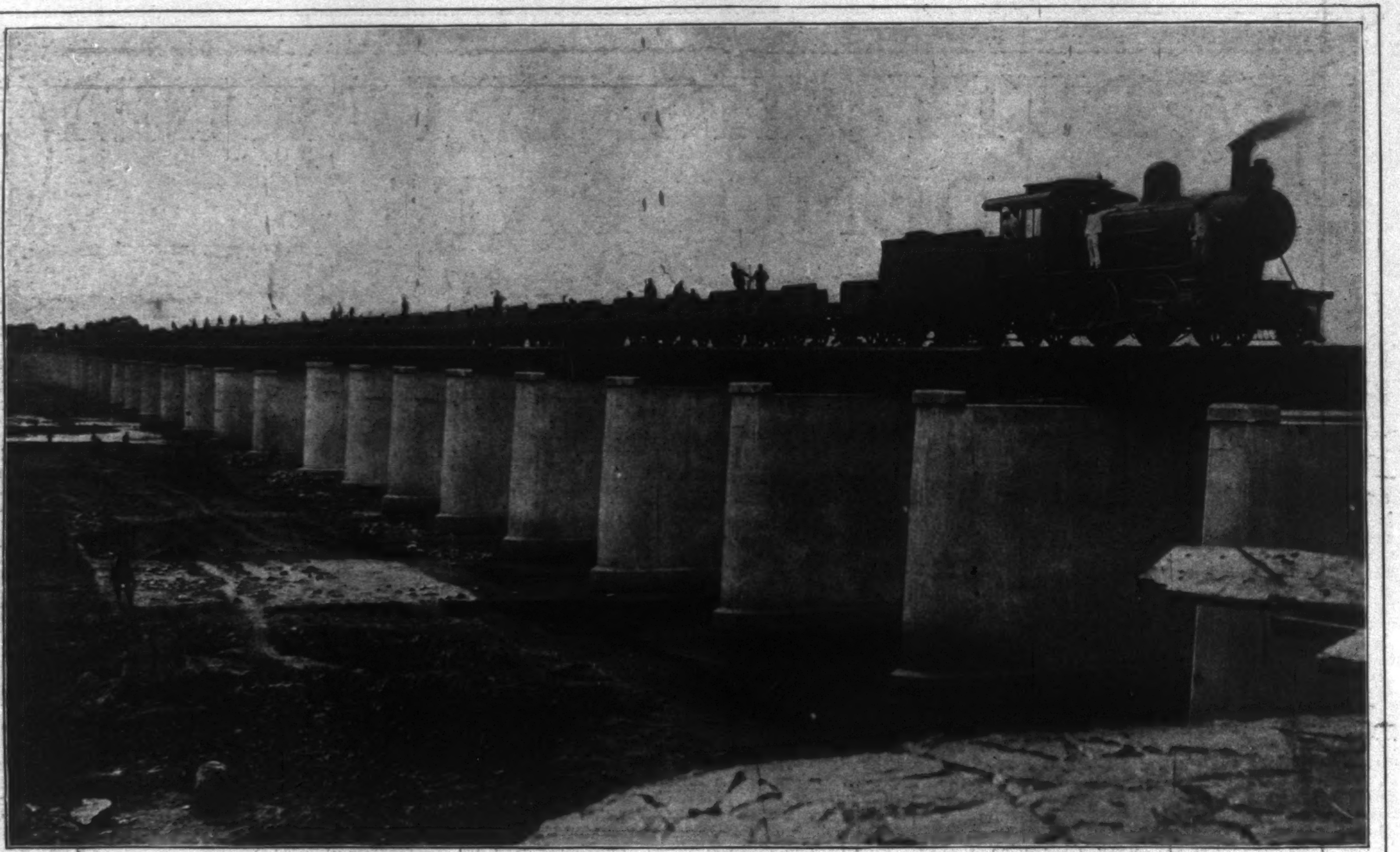
But apart from this, the sound-money majority in the Senate would be by no means secure beyond the 4th of next March, should Mr. Bryan be elected President in November, and still less would it be secure for the entire term of his Presidency. The terms of one-third of the Senators will expire next March; those of another one-third will end with March, 1903. What ground is there, in view of this fact, for a sane hope that a sound-money majority would endure in the Senate in face of the election of Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite House of Representatives in November? The States which he must carry in order to be elected, would at the same time pretty certainly elect Legislatures in sympathy with his policies, and it would not take such Legislatures long to change the Senate majority for sound money into a majority ready to do the President's most destructive bidding.

Kentucky and Louisiana have already chosen free-silver men to succeed two honest-money Senators on the 4th of next March. Oregon, which was so close at the last election as to be doubtful this year, will send a new Senator to Washington next March; so will the still closer States of South Dakota and Wyoming, whose Republican pluralities at the last election were only 583 and 183 respectively, and may easily be converted into free-silver majorities this year, with the certainty in that event of sending devoted Bryanite Senators to Washington next spring.

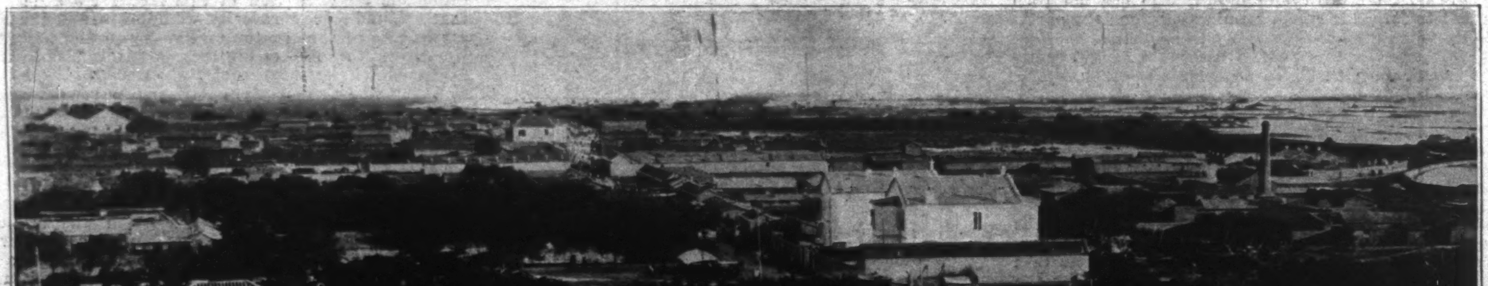
Of the other States which the Bryanites profess to regard as doubtful this year, Colorado, Delaware, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, Minnesota, Montana, West Virginia, Idaho, and Nebraska will all have vacant Senate seats to fill next spring. In this group of States hoped for by the Bryanite party, there are twelve Senators to be elected in place of twelve outgoing sound-money men, while the present Republican representation in the Senate numbers only fifty-one, or five more than a bare majority of a full Senate. It is certain that Bryan cannot carry all of these States. It is doubtful that he will carry any of them except possibly the two or three that gave very meagre McKinley majorities at the last election. But in order to be elected President he must carry enough of them to give him forty-eight more electoral votes than he secured last time, and if that should happen it would pretty certainly carry with it the choice of enough free-silver Senators to make Mr. Bryan master of the Upper as well as the Lower House. It would enable him at once to carry through Congress and write into the statute-book an act providing for "the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1"; and to the accomplishment of that, more emphatically and unqualifiedly than to any other policy whatever, he is both politically and personally committed.

In brief, the issue of honest as against dishonest money is as directly involved in this year's election as it was in that of 1896, with a much more threatening prospect that the triumph of Bryanism at the polls would actually result in free-coinage legislation in its extremest and most pernicious form. The menace to the national good name is the same. The peril to the people's prosperity is even greater now than then. The duty of every honest man to avert the danger and trample down the folly is certainly not less imperative than it was four years ago.

Is not this, then, "the paramount issue"? Can platform rhetoric alter the fact, or false assumptions obscure it? Is there any course open to sound-money Democrats except the sensible and patriotic one which they pursued four years ago to the lasting advantage of the country and the enduring honor of themselves?

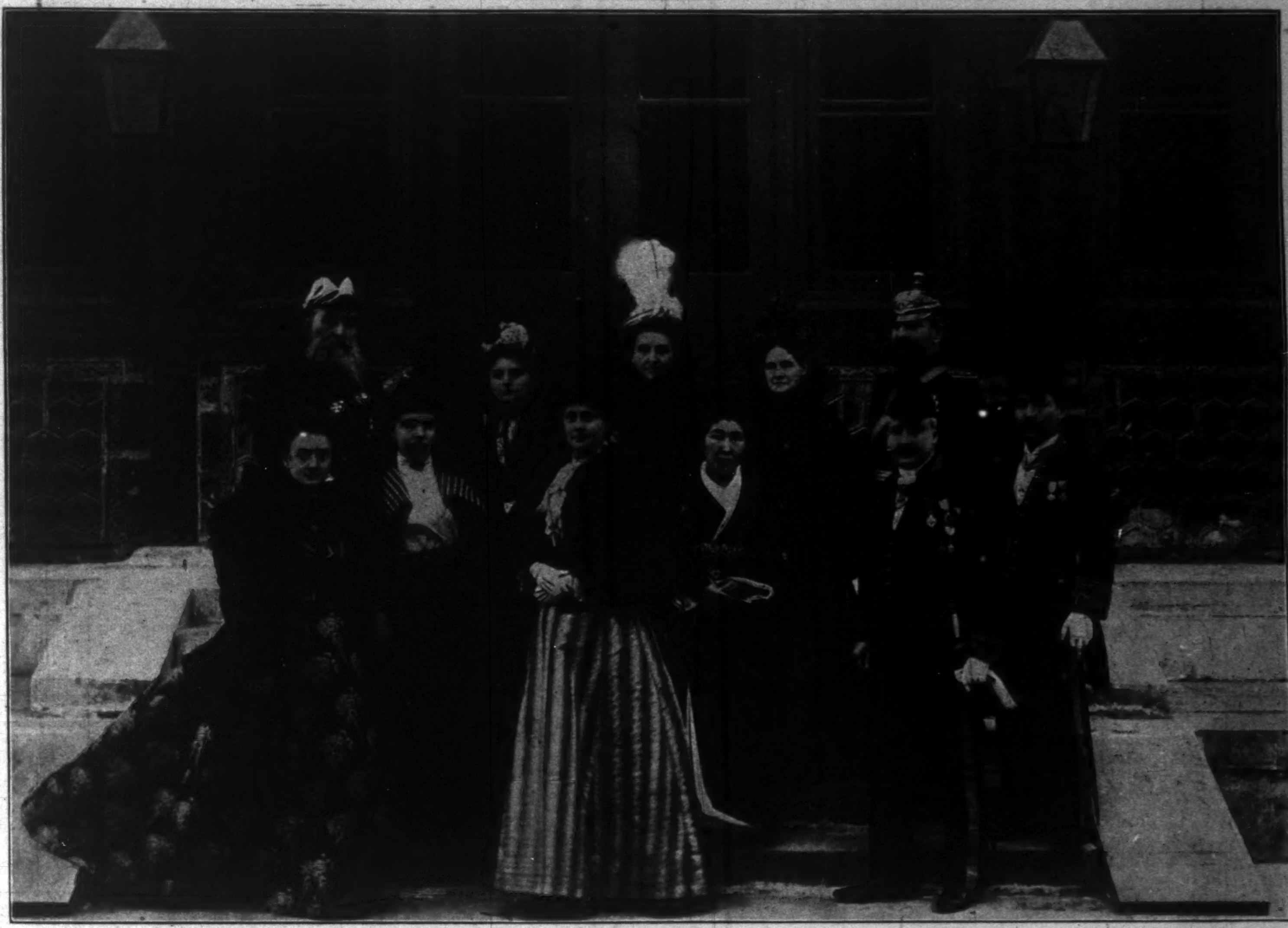


VIADUCT ON THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY DESTROYED BY BOXERS MAY 29, 1900.



GENERAL VIEW OF TIENTSIN—THE PUBLIC GARDENS IN THE FOREGROUND.

Mme. Pichon, of France. Mme. de Giers, of Russia. Mrs. Conger, of the United States.

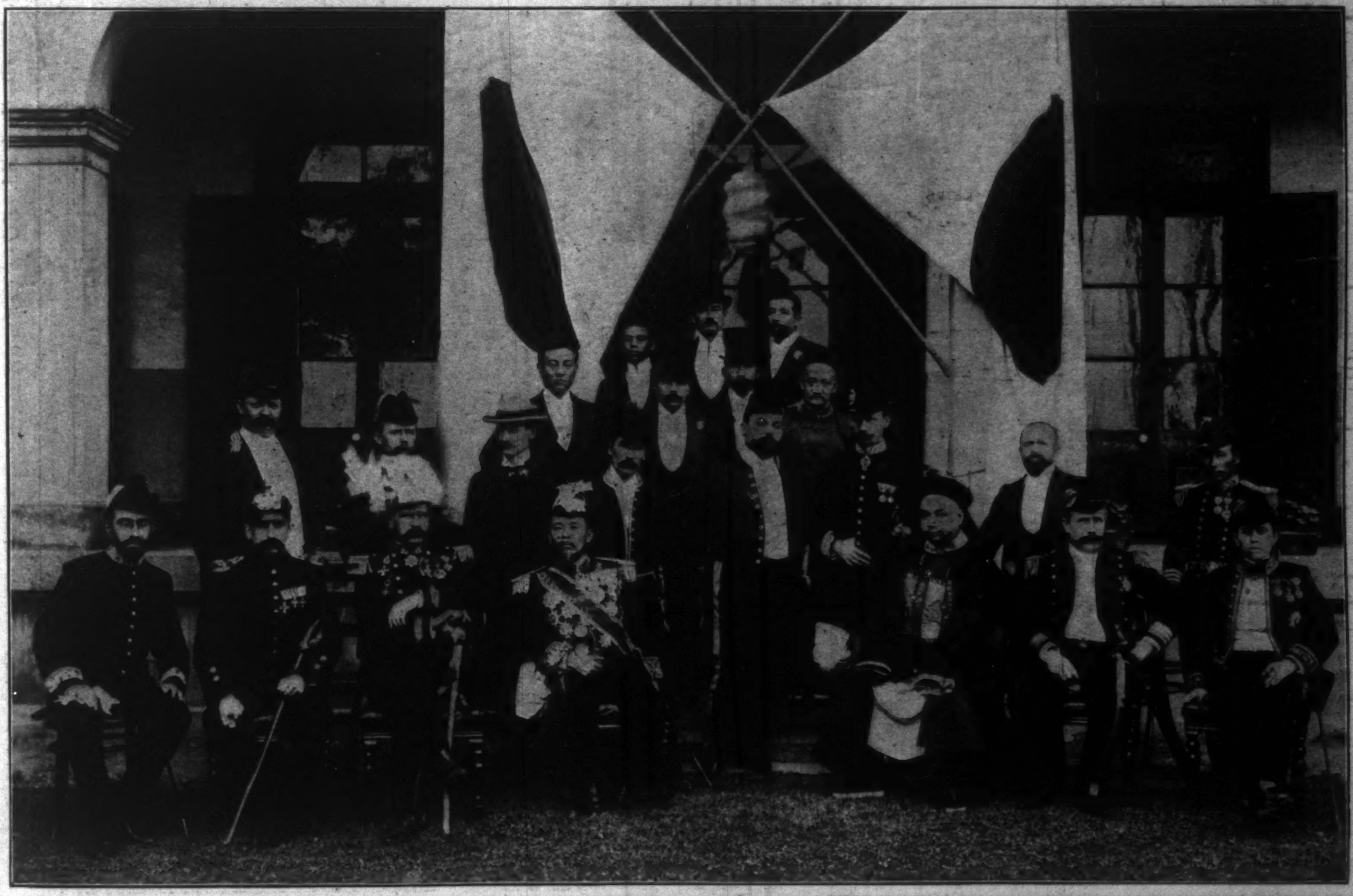


Baroness von Heyking, of Germany. Mme. Knobel, of Holland. Lady Macdonald, of Great Britain. Baroness Nishii, of Japan.

THE LADIES OF THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

This photograph was taken about a year ago on the occasion of the presentation to the Empress Dowager of the wives of the members of the diplomatic corps. These ladies were the first Caucasian women the Empress ever saw. They are now besieged in Peking. The men in the picture are some of the foreign military attachés.

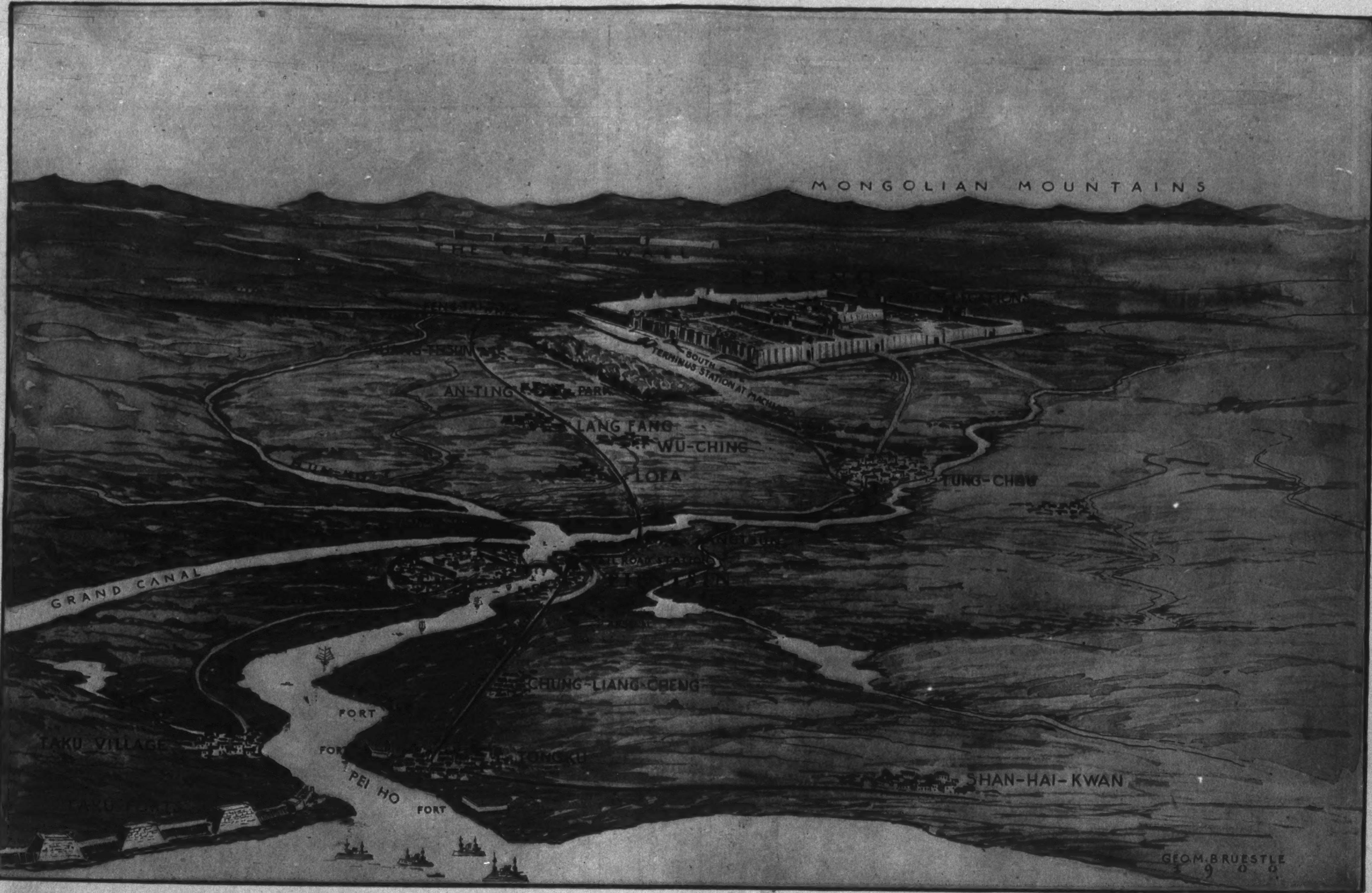
Hagberg, Sweden, Norway. Brennan, Great Britain. Goodnow, United States. Otaghiri, Japan. Laptew, Russia. Rocher, Collector of Customs. Japanese General.



Van Walrée, Netherlands. Knappe, Germany. Schuncker, Austria. Marquis Ito. Francke, Belgium. Tsai Taotai of Shanghai. Valdez, Portugal. De Bezaure, France.

THE FOREIGN CONSULS AT SHANGHAI.

This photograph was taken on the occasion of the recent visit of Marquis Ito of Japan to Shanghai.


MONGOLIAN MOUNTAINS
THE GREAT WALL
SOUTH GATE
TERMINUS STATION AT MACHIAPO
AN-TING
PARK
LANG FANG
WU-CHING
LOFA
TUNG-CHOU
GRAND CANAL
CHUNG-LIANG-CHENG
TAKU VILLAGE
FORT
FORT
PEI HO
FORT
TONGKU
TAKU FORTS
SHAN-HAI-KWAN
GEO.M.BRUESTLE 1900

PICTURE-MAP OF THE REGION LYING BETWEEN THE TAKU FORTS AND PEKING.

Distances: From Taku to Tientsin, by water, 70 miles; by railroad, 27 miles. From Tientsin to Peking, by railroad, 79 miles.

WHAT AMERICA HAS AT STAKE IN CHINA

By JOHN BARRETT *Late U.S. Minister to Siam*

EVERYBODY is asking the question: What has America actually at stake in China? This is right. Let the questioning continue and the answering be prompt. It is high time that the people of the United States appreciated their mighty responsibilities and immeasurable opportunities in the Pacific Seas and in the lands bordering thereon. Morally and materially America is now face to face with wider possibilities than at any time since the civil war and the period of reconstruction.

Some of us who served in the Asiatic diplomatic and consular service for years before the occupation of the Philippines and the present Chinese crisis, sung unheeded the songs which told the story of vast undeveloped fields of material and political influence until the battle of Manila Bay awoke all America to a realization of a new old world far to the west of her Pacific shores. Where the West meets the East, and where all points of the compass now seem to centre their chief interest, America has before her an unparalleled foreign area of legitimate activity.

We have been so concerned with our own internal progress that prior to the Spanish war we gave little thought to the Asiatic world. We were formerly so absorbed in the limits of the two Americas, and so under the circumscribed influence of the Monroe doctrine, that we did not realize that just across the Pacific from California, Oregon, and Washington were commercial potentialities far exceeding any that can ever be accredited to South America.

The fact that our exchange of trade with the Far East to-day is comparatively small is no argument against its value. It is, on the other hand, a strong point in favor of its development.

When we consider that we have built up almost without any effort a trade of nearly $100,000,000 per annum with China, Japan, Korea, Siam, and Siberia, we can ask what will be the total when we shall systematically devote our energies to its exploitation? When we remember that our trade with China alone has increased about seventy-five per cent. in the last decade, during the greater part of which we gave little attention to that mighty land, we can inquire what will the future bring us as we study carefully its wants and demands? With the sum of our Chinese exports and imports valued in 1899 at $45,000,000 and built up with no extraordinary effort, and with America, therefore, controlling at the present approximately one-eighth of China's entire foreign commerce of $333,000,000, we are encouraged to expect our share soon to double or treble itself, and even go on until it shall be easily one-third and possibly one-half of the total.

If China, with a population commonly estimated at 400,000,000, has a trade of $333,000,000, and Japan, with a population of 40,000,000, a trade of nearly $300,000,000, what can we predict of China when she shall open up her interior, reform her government, and adopt the progressive methods of Japan? The possibilities are so immense as almost to stagger us. Japan's commerce has grown in three decades from less than $1 per head to $7. Japan has no greater resources and no greater buying and selling capacity in proportion to population than China, all things being equal. America's foreign trade amounts approximately to $25 per head. With Japan's rate at $7 and America's at $25, it should not be unreasonable, for the purpose of future calculations, to estimate what China's trade may be some day at the low figure of $5 per head instead of $1 or less.

Lest there will be those who would accuse me of indulging in a wild hypothesis, I will be conservative to the very limit. If China's population is given by the *Statesman's Year-Book* and the best authorities at 400,000,000, I will place it for the estimates in this article at only 300,000,000. If we multiply this low figure of population then by 5, the value in dollars per head of possible trade, which is $2 less than Japan's ratio and $20 less than the United States, we have the magnificent sum of $1,500,000,000 per annum. If this be cut in twain to form a reasonable idea of the division of imports and exports, we can place the former at $750,000,000. When China has developed her trade to this degree, the United States, from her commanding position and her incomparable resources, should supply at least one-third and possibly half of what China would buy. Such estimates would make America's share of exports to China at least $225,000,000 and possibly $375,000,000 per annum. Is such a possibility not worth remembering in the present crisis? Shall we for a moment think of relaxing our efforts where, if we do, the invaluable prizes will go to European countries? Never forgetting that commerce is the life-blood of the material force of a nation, it would seem as if there could be no hesitation as to our policy.

Such estimates of China's future are not based on mere supposition. The record of the past is suggestive of the future. When we keep in mind the fact that China has been a comparatively undeveloped material field, though having an ancient history, government, civilization, and philosophy, we can reason logically as to the capabilities that are before her. China is materially and commercially where the United States was nearly one hundred years ago. To make this comparison all the stronger, we should imagine America in 1800 with 100,000,000 people and without railways, without manufactories, without mines, without all the manifold features of material and moral progress which now make us one of the first powers of the world.

With a strong central government in China, with a net-work of railways extending over the empire, with her splendid waterways improved, with her rich natural resources paying tribute to the world, and with the entire interior open to the commerce of foreign nations, it is difficult to picture the measure of Chinese possibilities. All of the United States, including Alaska and our new possessions, could be included in Cathay, and still there would be an area as large as Texas left over. To illustrate in one sentence a condition and a possibility, which I have often before cited, I would emphasize the fact that there are only 400 miles of railway in China's 4,000,000 square miles holding 400,000,000 people, where there might be constructed with ample security of profit under good government 40,000 miles.

In confirming the exact extent of America's interests which are now at stake in China, let us note more carefully the returns for 1899 in comparison with those of 1889. Our direct trade, not including Hong-kong, with China was valued in 1889, in exact figures, at $19,819,540; in 1899 at $33,112,708, or an increase of $13,293,168. In this same period it is well to observe that our exports to China increased far more rapidly than our imports from China, thus tending to make the balance of trade in our favor. In 1889 our exports were less than three million dollars; in 1899 they amounted to fourteen and one-half millions.

To form a just estimate of our entire commercial exchange with China, the trade of Hong-kong should be included. Although this is a British colony, it is essentially a part of China. Ten years ago we bought of, and sold to, China and Hong-kong products valued approximately at $25,000,000; last year we nearly reached the $44,000,000 mark for the same field, or a remarkable increase of $18,000,000.

China's diversified markets appeal to all sections of the country. The Southern States are discovering that their industrial prosperity is dependent to a large degree on the meeting of the present and future Chinese demand. The major portion of the output of the cotton-mills in Dixie is going in times of peace to North China, the scene of the present conflict. The world is astonished when it reads that American manufactured cotton goods to the value of $10,160,000 were sold in China in 1899 against only $1,600,000 in 1889. There is no good reason why this demand should not increase threefold or fourfold during the next decade, if the integrity of China is maintained, and the field where these products are sold does not go into the hands of a European power which places discriminating duties on its tariff list. The Pacific Coast States are finding an outlet for their surplus flour and wheat in China, and are now selling nearly $6,000,000 worth per annum of these products to trans-Pacific lands. As this demand grows it will call for a share of the output of the Northwest and Central West. Only a small portion of the Asiatics have yet learned that there is such a commodity as American flour. This suggests also vast possibilities of a market for corn flour or meal when China's millions shall be taught to eat it.

The Middle States and other oil-producing sections sold to China in 1899 an output valued at $4,700,000. There is also a rapidly increasing demand in China for all kinds of manufactured iron and steel, and machinery. Timberless China will want in growing quantities the timber and lumber which can be spared from all those portions of the United States which have it to sell.

As questions are often specifically asked as to what we are actually selling to-day in China, I can give, at the risk of indulging too much in statistics, some details of importance. Figures are usually dry and uninteresting. At the present moment, however, not only manufacturers, agriculturalists, and general exporters, but laymen in all occupations are seeking the facts. After the three chief products of cotton cloth, oil, and flour already mentioned, we note the following articles and values: locomotives and kindred rolling stock for railways, $900,000; iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactures thereof, $400,000; tobacco, $357,000; lumber, timber, and wood manufactures, $200,000; general provisions, $100,000; spirits, and malt liquors, $100,000; books, maps, and scientific instruments, $65,000; chemicals, $65,000; miscellaneous machinery, $50,000; bicycles, $26,000; fruits and nuts, $24,000; cartridges and fire-arms, $23,000; paper, $21,000; clocks and watches, $16,000; leather $10,000; and a long list under the head of "muck and truck" which has great promise in the future. In the miscellaneous growing demand we notice such a variety as structural iron, electrical appliances, locks and hinges, type-writers, pumps, wire nails, piping, saws, stoves, lamps, musical instruments, perfumery, and canned meats, milk, and fruit.

Though these lists of what we are selling may seem uninteresting to some, it is almost fascinating to imagine what must be the ultimate demand of the 800,000,000 Asiatics who dwell in lands debouching on the Pacific, who are increasing in population beyond our knowledge, and who, as they come in contact with the foreign world, will wish to be supplied with its endless variety of products. The individual Chinese or Asiatic may never care for more than a small portion of what the individual American or European requires, and yet the demand will be so vast as to supply us with that market which we must have for our surplus manufactured and agricultural products, if we go on developing our industrial and farming interests in the future as we have done in the past. Legitimate expansion of American markets therefore appeals to the wage-earner and to the capitalist alike.

For a further appreciation of what we have at stake in China, let us note that, in addition to building railways and supplying material for the same throughout the wide area of the empire, we can assist in improving her innumerable harbors, in dredging her rivers and canals, in bridging the same for railways and other routes of travel, in building roads, in constructing electric lines, in extending telephones and telegraphs, in providing her many cities with water-works, sewerage systems, and electric lights, in opening up her mines of coal, iron, gold, copper, and similar minerals and metals, in providing material for all classes of new structures for public buildings, manufacturing plants, and other manifold changes incident to a new, material progress. This is only a meagre enumeration of the open opportunity.

If it be argued that in this way we shall be teaching China to be a formidable competitor of ours in the future, it can be contended, on the other hand, that if we do not meet these impending demands the countries of Europe will surely seize the opportunity and derive great financial benefits therefrom. Like many others who have lived long in Asia, I am not, however, pessimistic of the future. When the time shall come that China will have gone through this first process of material awakening, there will develop further mighty demands for our manufactured and agricultural products.

While the preceding statement is only a summarized review of our present and possible material interests in China, it may suffice to show that we have too much at stake to think for a moment of allowing the nations of Europe to partition China among themselves, or divide it without lasting guarantees of the "open door" principle of trade which will allow us free access to all the empire.

But our moral responsibility is even greater than our material opportunity. If I have given more space to the commercial phase of the question, I would lay more emphasis on the moral interests which we have at stake. Christianity and civilization in their forward movement appeal to us in this crisis even more than commercialism and trade conquest. Our religion, our race, and our institutions are involved in the issue of the intricate problem that is now being worked out in China. The forces of Christianity have taken a stand in that land from which there can be no retreat. Our missionaries have rights no less than our merchants. Our ministers of the gospel must be allowed to preach the true teachings and the philosophy of Christ, as well as our ministers of diplomacy must be guarded in their dealings with a government whose peoples have through long years followed the principles and philosophy of Confucius.

If the missionaries have at times followed methods which have, through ignorance of the native population, led to their own persecution, it is no less true that the diplomatists of Europe have employed methods in their relations with China through seizures of territory and other imperative demands that might lead to a massacre of their envoys. Possibly while the material world is trying to pick the mote out of the missionary eye, it should remove the beam from its own. If we study carefully the history of missionary work, not only in China, but in Siam, Japan, and other Asiatic countries, we will find that these envoys of Christianity, Protestant and Catholic, met with a cordial welcome, and were at peace with the people whom they sought to enlighten, until the envoys of commerce and diplomacy sought to further the irresistible agencies of material exploitation.

When we withdraw our missionaries, let us withdraw our merchants. When we check the messengers of Christianity, let us recall the messengers of commerce.

The CHINESE TONG WARS IN SAN FRANCISCO

By

John E. Bennett

Headquarters of the Suey Tong

"IMPLORE my people to keep the peace. In a country so far from our native land, a colony such as exists in San Francisco should be in continuous peace. We should be as one brother to another. There should be no more quarrelling; it is shameful in the eyes of other nations. Only two companies are engaged in the present war, and this is not their first quarrel. These men must change their ways, and not be like wild beasts in the jungle. If this trouble is not settled without further blood, I will invoke the aid of the Six Companies and the Merchants' Association, and bring the offenders to American justice."

Such is the manifesto written by Ho Yow, the Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, and posted outside the gate of the Consulate on Stockton Street. Twice each week, since December 1[illegible], Chinese have been either killed or wounded, the causes leading to the assaults upon them arising from the same difficulty, and the method of execution invariably being the same—that of assassination or attempts to assassinate.

The existing trouble is a characteristic Chinese war, and presents many phases of the curious manner in which the Chinese of California are organized within themselves. Two associations, formed much like Masonic orders among Americans, had lodges in Marysville. These were respectively the Hop Sings and the Suey Sings, the word "sing" meaning "union." A mistress of a Hop Sing man was stolen by one of the Suey Sing men, and the injured member demanded restoration of his consort or reparation in damages. Both were refused. Therefore war was declared between the sings, or tongs, and hostilities started in with the shooting of a Suey Sing man by a Hop Sing, the person killed not being the Tarquinius in the incident, nor the slayer the Collatinus.

A LEADER OF THE HOP TONG.

Thereupon the flames of the fever spread and the scene of the war was changed from Marysville to San Francisco. In Marysville there are but about three hundred Chinese, and the names of these are all known to the local police. The district of the town in which they live is small and easily patrolled; among such a small number it is difficult for a murder to take place and the perpetrators escape the surveillance of the police. In San Francisco, however, the case is different. Chinatown contains upwards of thirty thousand denizens. It is an intricate maze of narrow alleys, dark recesses, and underground chambers with labyrinthine ramifications. It is a place peculiarly fitted as a field of operations for warring elements which carry on their contests by stealth and under cover. Another advantage in transferring further battles to San Francisco was that the visitors would be strange to the police, while they should find plenty of aid and comfort at the hands of their respective tong members in that city.

Accordingly, nearly two hundred men were withdrawn from the Chinese population of Marysville and added to the life in Chinatown, San Francisco. No sooner did they arrive than they commenced their battles. Five of the Hop men were killed and four wounded, while the total on the Suey side was two men killed and one wounded. These assassinations occurred at intervals of about every four days. After six men had been killed a truce was supposed to have been effected, brought about through the offices of Consul-General Ho Yow and the merchant bodies; but when well-disposed Chinatown thought peace was at least temporarily secure it was abruptly broken by the assassination of a Suey man, and the state of war was broadly proclaimed again.

An arrangement was made for the fighting of a pitched battle on the public street by the opposing clans. They were to draw up in line on opposite sidewalks and shoot until a side succumbed. The consul-general promptly notified the police of this move, but before the officers could get in action the Suey crowd had assembled at the appointed place prepared for the fight, each man with a big pistol up one capacious sleeve and a long knife in the other. It happened, however, that the Hop men did not appear. It was found that they were at a great disadvantage in point of numbers, many of their men being out fishing; while the Suey men, who were fish and fruit canners, having completed their season's work, were at leisure to fight and kill.

The truce spoken of is as odd a feature as these extraordinary hostilities present. The Chinese New-Year is a period of great festivity, much akin to Christmas with us. For a month preceding it extensive buying goes on at the shops. The Chinese merchants were prompt to recognize that with a war in progress which made it dangerous for large numbers of people to show themselves upon the streets, their holiday trade would be ruined and the consequent losses to themselves accordingly great. They therefore called upon the consul-general to use his offices to effect a peace, at least a temporary one, whereby no interference with business might take place. This was done, the merchants agreeing to pay to the Suey crowd a large sum of money if the peace were made permanent, the Hops also agreeing to pay a sum for the establishment of peace. Of course money thus paid would be but a purchase of immunity from assassination and interruption of business, and would be yielding to a form of blackmail. Still, there seemed to be no alternative, and the shrewd and practical consul-general would not have countenanced such a concession were other means feasible.

The truce being broken, the imperial official and the merchants united their forces with the police. Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars were offered as rewards for the apprehension of murderers, assailants, officers of the warring tongs, and persons carrying concealed weapons. A force of private Chinese detectives was employed by the consul-general. The chief of police put a squad of twenty extra men in Chinatown. All gambling-houses and improper establishments were closed. The Federal authorities went on a search for Chinese who had not certificates, and several found without them were deported. These vigorous methods soon brought the tongs together, with the result that a peace believed by many and hoped by all to be permanent was fixed up, much merchant money being required, however, to fill the wounds gaping between the two sides.

This war, in line with all previous wars, gives added demonstration to the fact of the entire unsuitability of the American form of government to handle the Chinese criminal classes. No one understands this better than does the consul-general, and he is loud in his declamations to that effect. He is firmly of the opinion that the Chinese in the United States should be put upon a different basis from peoples of other nations. They are certainly the most peculiar people known to us. Their disposition to organize seems to be a sort of affinity. There are in San Francisco no less than thirty tongs, a group of these being combined into a sort of trust known as the "Twelve Tongs."

These orders are all incorporated under the laws of the State, and are chartered as social bodies. The word "hop," for instance, means "prosperous," and the word "suey" is interpreted as "lucky." Under such appellations the several tongs hold forth in secret conclave, their meeting-places being accessible only through a multitude of signs and passwords, more elaborate in detail and more strictly complied with than any of those known to American societies.

It is the peculiarity of the Chinese that in joining a tong each man swears to stand by and support every brother member in all his matters and affairs, both public and private. No other alliances among men are so complete as these, in that for an injury to one member of a tong each individual member thereof deems himself equally outraged, and feels it his duty to demand redress; not redress necessarily, of the doer of the evil, for the act of the perpetrator of the wrong is accounted the act of every individual of the entire order of which he is a member. Consequently the member of the tong holding the membership of the injured man sallies forth to wreak vengeance upon any person known to belong to the tong of the injurer. The purpose of this is to force requital from the tong, and indemnification of the harmed person for his injuries.

The Chinese are commonly regarded as a stolid and indifferent people, a people disposed to bear many evils without resentment. The immobility of the Chinese countenance would suggest this, but the countenance, like many features of the Chinaman, is very deceitful. The fact is that the Chinese are exceedingly sensitive, and are liable to become querulous upon slight provocation. A recent war at San José, which raged for several months with the utmost fierceness, ending only after the death of several persons, grew out of a dispute over trespass upon property by a chicken. In Los Angeles, a few years ago, the whole of the Chinese colony, numbering several thousand persons, was thrown into a state of siege because of the differences of two gamblers arising out of a game of cards; as a result of this incident one man was killed and several were wounded, neither of the principals however, being harmed.

Bound together by such agreements and affiliations, a state of peace would only be possible were the members of the most peaceful and docile disposition. The great majority of the Chinese undoubtedly are peaceful, and their unions are doubtless based upon the theory that they severally are all of this type. The disturbing element is numerically small, but it is none the less effective. It is the misfortune of the United States that there is no extradition treaty existing whereby the government of China may claim its criminals reaching the United States. China through her representatives here has upon three occasions tried to secure such a provision, each time without effect. The proposition has upon each occasion met with a voice from the American missionaries in China, who assert the cruelty of the Chinese criminal laws, and declare that the United States should take no hand in passing over to China and to certain death men who have fled from her shores upon charges of crimes which, had they been committed in the United States, would not have been punished with the death penalty. The result of this temporizing has been to make the United States the haven of the criminal classes of China. Whatever their crimes may be in China, once in this country they know they are safe. There is no other country which offers them such refuge; small is the wonder that they should ardently desire emigration to it. They do not, however, come in through the custom-house; in order to do this they would first have to pass muster before the Chinese authorities. They sail for British Columbia or Mexico and leak into the United States over the borders. Amongst the thirty two or three thousand people at present in Chinatown there are fully three thousand criminals, most of whom if deported to China and identified there would be executed. There are in the colony seventy-four gambling-houses, conducted mostly by these persons, and these employ not less than a thousand of their class in the business of either assisting to conduct them or of purveying tickets for the drawings to those who might buy them upon the highways or elsewhere.

Aside from these there is a highbinder element, comprising not less than fifteen hundred persons. The word "highbinder" is American, and seems to have no other meaning than a Chinese who acts in a high-handed way. They are analogous to the American tough; they do not work, but frequent Chinese drinking-houses and bawdy-houses, and prey upon the Chinese merchants through the instrument of blackmail. They are also the fighting-men of the tongs, and it is through these that the difficulties which develop into tong wars generally originate; for it is a most singular fact that notwithstanding the member committing the wrong may be a criminal, and a known all-around scoundrel, yet in that strict democratic equity which prevails in the tong he is the equal of any and all, and his injuries are shared the same.

One of these fellows committed a murder about six years ago in San Francisco, his victim being a Chinese. He was arrested by the police and charged with the crime. The tong to which he belonged was an association known as the See Yups—"see" meaning "four" and "yup" meaning "district." These men came from the Kwangtung province of China, where they were residents of four counties, being Ning-yang, Kong-chow, Shew-hing, and Hop-wo. They were not thus organized in China, their society with its name having been developed in the United States. The persons composing it were mostly laborers and mechanics, and among these its membership was very large, comprising, either directly or through affiliations, almost the entire of that class of Chinese residents.

When Wong-chu was arrested the See Yup tong called upon the Sam Yups to provide means for defending him. The Sam Yups were what would be called in American parlance the "money power" of Chinatown. They comprised in membership the merchants, the brokers, the bankers, and kindred classes. These, whether gathered in the organization known as the "Six Companies" or in the "Merchants' Association," have always been ready to defend and sustain Chinese without regard to rank or caste who should get into difficulties; the only proviso has been that such should have merit on their side. In title as well as in condition the Sam Yups sort of faced the See Yups. "Sam" means "three," and the three "yups" or districts from which these people came were Pun-yan, Nan-hoi, and Sun-tak; these counties being also in the Kwangtung province.

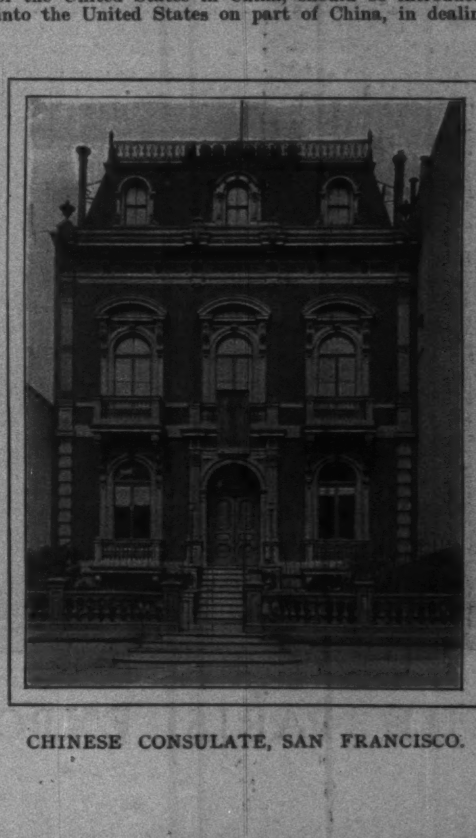
It happened that Wong-chu, in the belief of those comprising the Sam Yups, was guilty, and they refused aid to a known guilty man. This brought against them by the See Yups the accusation that they were refusing to defend a Chinese who had been apprehended by the Americans, when the fact of his predicament should entitle him to their assistance without regard to the question of guilt. The Sams, however, refused to regard it that way, and the result was a boycott, pronounced by the Sees and all their affiliated tongs upon the Sams. This, interspersed with frequent assassinations, endured nearly four years, the Sees meanwhile purchasing their provision direct from China, importing it upon their own account into the United States.

Unfortunately Wong-chu was acquitted by the jury which tried him. This intensified the fever prevailing in Chinatown, the See Yups assuming the attitude of "I told you so," while the Sams felt chagrined at the futility and incapacity of the American criminal procedure. The widening of the breach was assisted not a little by the interference of a class of lawyers which take the defence of Chinese and other criminals, and who, no doubt, profited highly by the existence of the feud. So widespread and intense did this difficulty become that the Chinese imperial representatives took a hand in endeavoring to settle it, and though they labored earnestly for three years they utterly failed to accomplish any results.

At last the Chinese minister at Washington, Mr. Wu Ting-fang, sent his brother-in-law, Mr. Ho Yow to the scene of the trouble. Mr. Ho was peculiarly fitted to the task. He was a modern Chinese in the full sense. He was a lawyer, graduate of an English college, was a *literatus*, and wrote the English language more fluently than most of his countrymen were able to handle the Mandarin characters. Besides these accomplishments Mr. Ho was a diplomatist, and his natural adaptability in this regard had been cultivated by the practice entailed in a lengthy residence at the Legation at Washington. Mr. Ho came to San Francisco as vice-consul. Six consul-generals had been during the preceding three years sent by Peking to San Francisco to settle the trouble, and each had been successively recalled, leaving the situation unchanged. The whole of the merchant and general business class was reduced to the last straits. Clothing, slipper, cigar manufacturers, all members of the Sam Yups, had gone into bankruptcy by wholesale, and many merchants had failed, the loss to this class aggregating millions. Many regarded the trouble as beyond settlement, were packing the effects which it was impossible to sell, and were leaving for China, there to resume permanent abodes. Within another twelvemonth it is unquestioned that the whole of the substantial body of Chinese on this coast would have been out of the country, leaving only the laborers who were employed by the whites.

So many collateral differences had developed since the start of the trouble that the main issue had been smothered, and when Mr. Ho took up the problem he was confronted with a multitude of points, each of which had a long train of troubles in their wake and seemed to lead out to an infinite career of troubles ahead. His first effort was to get both sides to dismiss their lawyers. In this he was successful. His next point was to secure a waiver of all differences of origin subsequent to that of the main issue, pending a settlement of the latter point. This was agreed and the task became easy. Wong-chu was treated as an innocent man, the decree of the American court in his favor being recognized. The Sam Yups agreed to pay the full expense of his trial and to recognize him as an injured man; the See Yups were to permanently renounce a certain legal firm which had been inordinately active in keeping the disturbance alive, and this they agreed to do. Upon these terms, with the payment of the money stipulated, peace was declared, the boycott was called off, the fighting-men were forbidden to do any more shooting, and it was formally promulgated by the warring factions that all persons might proceed in the open without apprehension of bodily molestation. Business at once revived, and so grateful were the Chinese for the mediation of Mr. Ho, that in accordance with their request he was raised to the position of consul-general, which he has since held, the settlement occurring about three years ago.

HO YOW,
Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco.



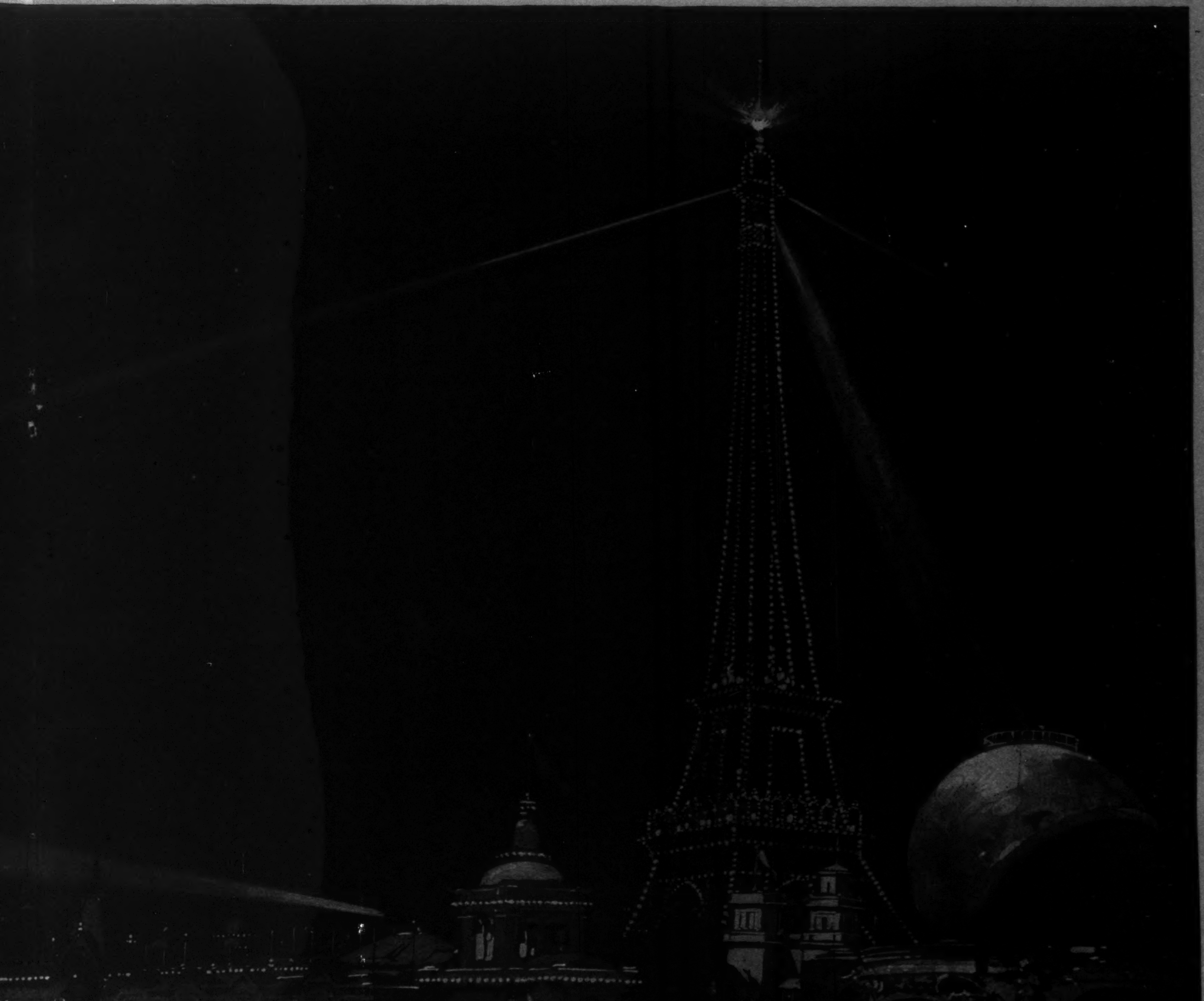
CHINESE CONSULATE, SAN FRANCISCO.

From the experiences acquired in this period Mr. Ho is of the opinion that the laws and treaties of the United States in reference to the Chinese should be radically changed. China should be granted an extradition clause; that necessity is paramount. And further, the consular court system, which exists on part of the United States in China, should be introduced into the United States on part of China, in dealing with the Chinese criminal classes. The Chinese here should be in charge of the imperial representatives. They should keep a roster of them and identify each man. The consulate agent should co-operate with the police department, and have a voice in determining what officers, Chinese or other, should constitute the police and detective forces of the Chinese district. He should have co-ordinate jurisdiction over Chinese with the local police judges, and should sit with them in the trial of Chinese cases. The jury system should be abolished in Chinese cases. It generally occurs that a juror can be bribed by Chinese to hang the jury and so effect a mistrial; two or three mistrials result in the *non-pros* of the accused and he is turned free. In convictions in all cases of felony sentence should be suspended, and the convict should be deported to China to be dealt with by the authorities there, having sent with him a translated transcript of the complaint and answer, of the testimony and findings in his case, together with an opinion of the consul sitting as to what his punishment should be. In this manner the United States would be rapidly rid of the Chinese criminal classes, and the source of the disturbing tong wars removed.

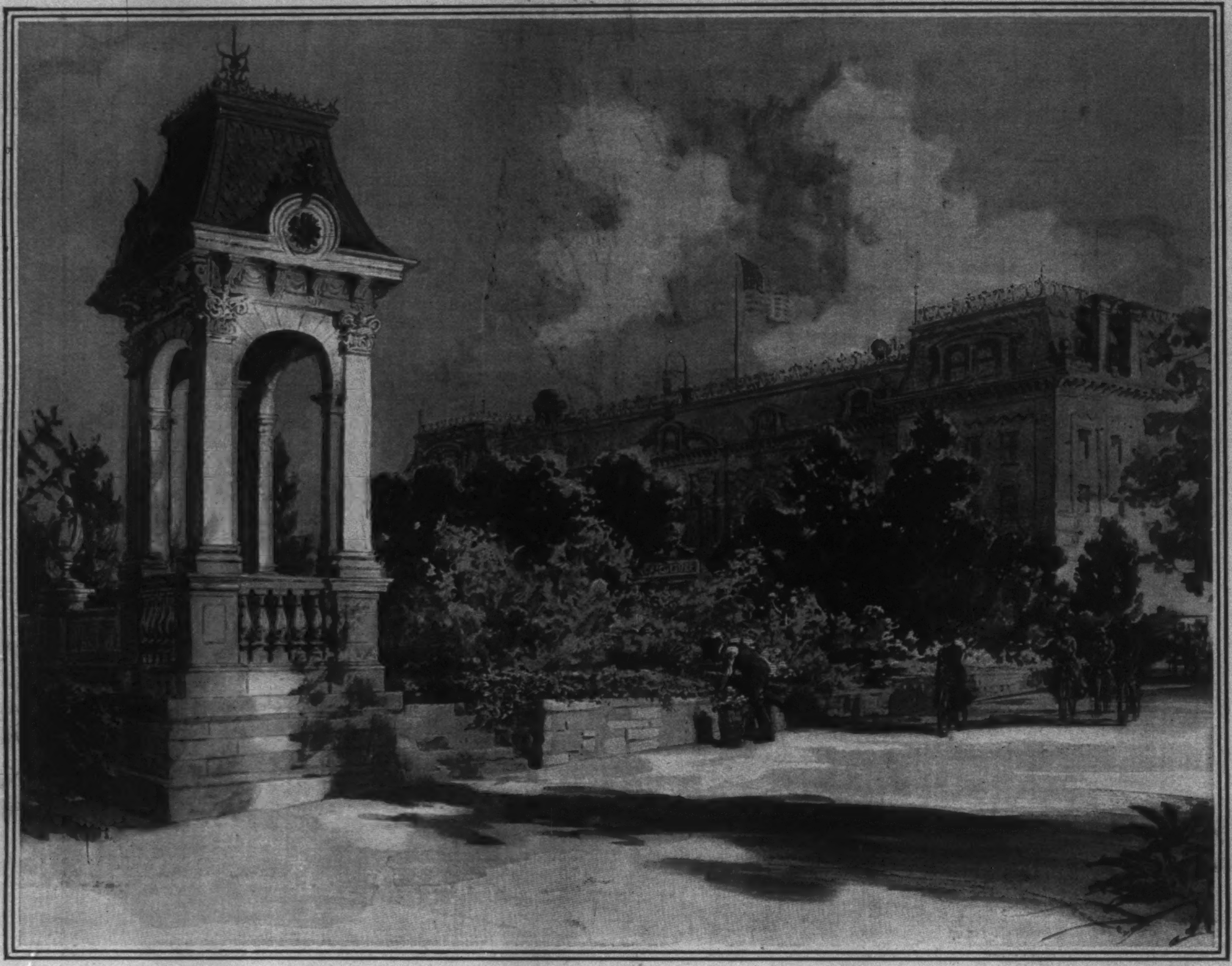
The chief consular agent should also be empowered to *visé* all applications to the State authorities for charters of incorporation, and such should be rejected unless they bear the consul-general's name. Were such the law the latter could impose conditions upon which his signature would be given. He could require that the obnoxious feature of each member sharing the injuries and umbrages of another in the respective tongs be abolished, and could contract the spheres of social relationship to a comparatively limited compass. In the exercise of these powers there is no danger of the consular agent ever accepting bribes nor of harm befalling him at the hands of discomfited parties. In the first case the consular agent holds his power over the Chinese by his utter impartiality, and if this were violated the whole of the Chinese population would join in a demand for his removal. In the second instance, should an attempt be made to assassinate him the perpetrator would be certain of death in like manner; besides, the government in China would instantly decree the deaths of all the assassin's relatives in that country, a calamity among a people whose religion is the worship of ancestors.

With such changes in the laws and treaties, with attendant devolving of power upon the Chinese officials, there is no doubt that a condition of peace could be maintained in the Chinese quarters. There is no possibility of the number of the Chinese in the United States ever growing less than they now are. To the contrary, they will undoubtedly increase in numbers as time moves. Without doubt the senseless and prejudicial exclusion laws now on the statute-books will be wiped off—if not otherwise, then through the refusal of China to renew the treaty on that score at the expiration of the period of limitation. With the vast commerce and enterprise now opening up in China, in which the United States is largely interested, China will shortly have something of value to withhold from the United States for non-accedence to her demands for the removal of this unique and obnoxious clause. From now on it may be said the peace of the resident Chinese is a problem of the utmost importance, and since, left to themselves as they practically now are, this cannot be maintained amongst them, some method to be reached through law should be devised to this end. It must not be forgotten that the Chinese people have lived under a government the most absolute and paternal in the world, and they cannot understand nor appreciate the meaning nor the limits of freedom under the system of the United States.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION—ILLUMINATION



ON OF THE GROUNDS IN THE EVENING

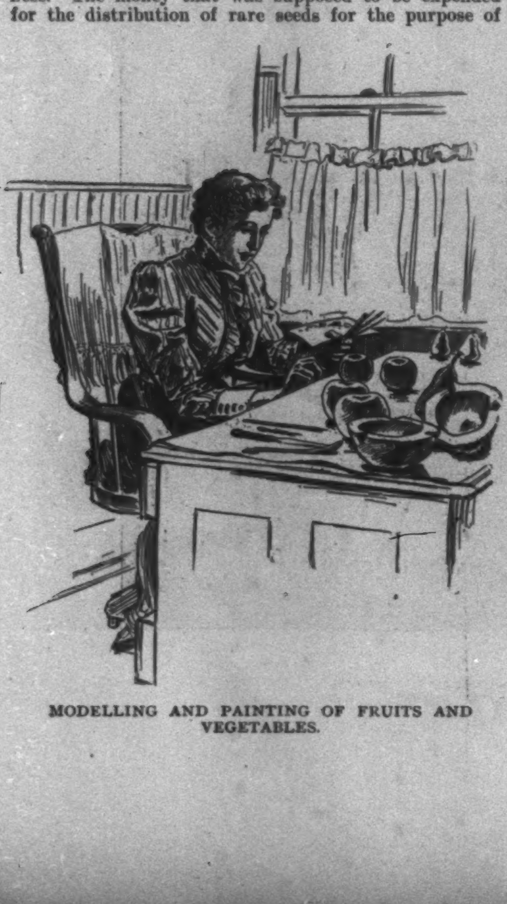


MAIN BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GREAT WORK FOR THE FARMERS

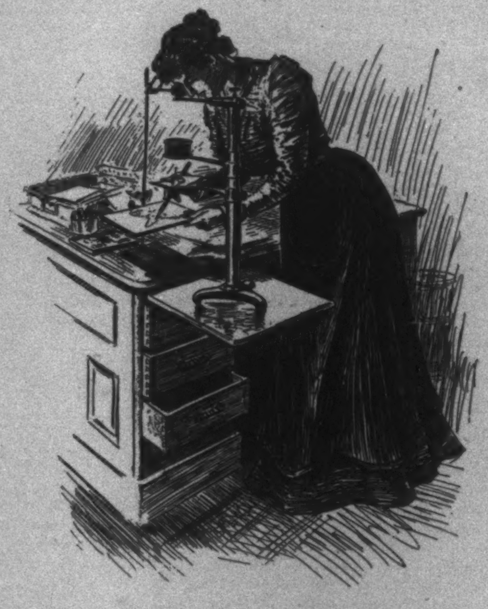
BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON

IT is not many years since the Department of Agriculture was a very small concern, but now it is in fact as in name a great and perhaps the most useful department of the government, while at its head is a member of the cabinet. The Bureau of Agriculture was long regarded as a distributing-point for bait for votes in the form of seeds and reports. This was the common view because there was undoubtedly an enormous amount of small corruption connected with this particular business. The money that was supposed to be expended for the distribution of rare seeds for the purpose of fostering agriculture and increasing the usefulness and the profits of the farms of the country was really expended in large part for seeding down the political fortunes of Senators and Representatives. When Mr. J. Sterling Morton was Secretary of Agriculture he was wont to recommend that Congress cease to appropriate money for the free distribution of seeds. He said it was an abuse of the taxing power; that the alleged purpose of the gift was a mere pretence; and he gave some interesting statistics, which, however, did not convince Congress. Even now those figures are entertaining. For example, in the report of 1896, Mr. Morton figured out how much land could be sown by this free seed. The government, he said, had distributed 10,125,000 packets of vegetable seeds. These seeds had cost the government $75,000, and their transportation had cost $74,520. He added that these seeds "would have planted 21,038 acres of cabbage, 10,768 acres of lettuce, 10,712 acres of tomatoes, and other garden vegetables in proportionally large areas. Briefly, the seed gratuitously sent about the country would have planted more than 115 square miles of garden. In other words, it would have planted a strip of ground one rod in width and 36,817 miles in length. Such a strip would reach one and one-half times around the globe, and a passenger-train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour would require fifty-one days, three hours, and fourteen minutes to travel from one end of this gratuitously seeded truck-patch to the other."



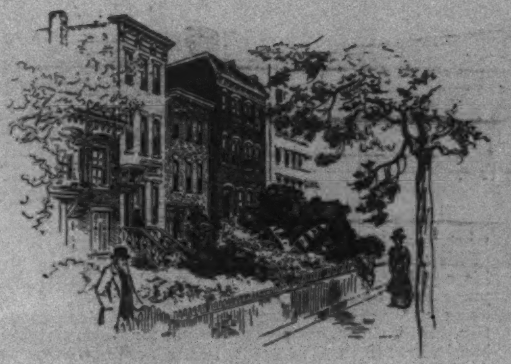
MODELLING AND PAINTING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

This passage is worth quoting, not that it means very much to the reader, but because it indicates Mr. Morton's intense interest in his subject. The fact that the railroad train could not do the truck-patch in much under fifty-two days does not show that the "gratuitously seeded truck-patch" should not exist. There are better arguments than that to sustain Mr. Morton, but the fact that he took the trouble to make the calculation shows that he was against the truck-patch with all his heart. And the truth is that some other figures of his show clearly enough that no matter what Congressmen might profess as to their desire to advance the character of agriculture in this country through the giving away of seeds, their practice was not in keeping, for this is what appears as to the direction which the packages took. It will be noticed that in these instances the Congressman did not even take the trouble to learn the name of the recipient. A Texas member sends his seeds to the "county judge" of each county; a New York member sends his to various towns, addressed, simply, "Postmaster." This is a common practice, for the member depends on the postmaster to know where the seeds ought to go for the good of the party and its Representative in Congress. Some Senators address their seeds, "Chairman Democratic [or Republican] Executive Committee"; others send them addressed, "Editor *News*," or *Herald*, or *New Era*, or *Farmer;* others to Granges; and others to Grand Army posts. The point is not so clear as it seems, however, for it is evident that, politics aside, there is wisdom manifested in sending seeds to patrons of husbandry, and to postmasters, editors, and Grand Army posts in rural regions.

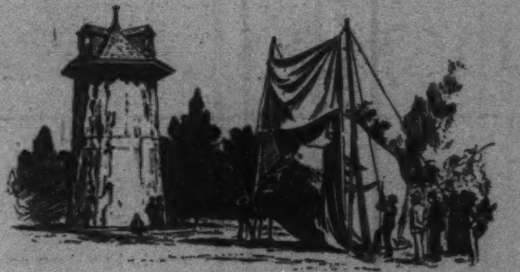


MAKING ENLARGED DRAWINGS FROM LIFE.

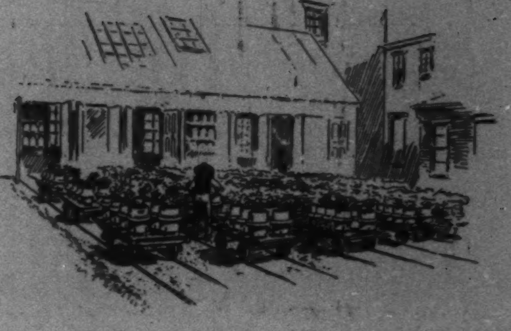
The truth is that the Agricultural Department is



BOTANICAL LABORATORY.



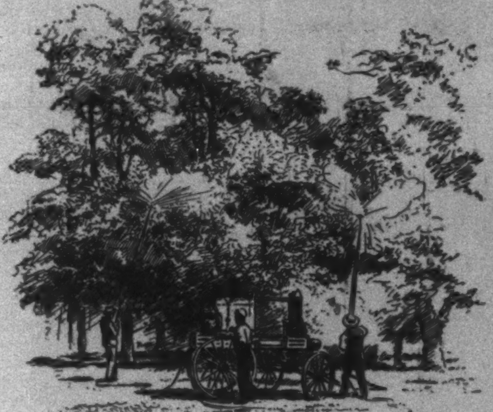
THE HYDROCYANIC-GAS TREATMENT.



A "TRUCK" FARM.

of enormous value to the farming interests of the country. The jokes about seed and literature distribution have had their day, to those who have watched the department and understand its work and its achievements, and they survive only among those who see in the department merely the politician who may be at the head of it. Even he is not so grotesque as he seems to the humorous-minded, for his political character is only one side of him, and most, if not all, of the Secretaries of Agriculture have had a personal interest in the art sought to be promoted by the department. Besides, there is a small army of scientific men employed in the work of the department who are to be taken seriously, and who are doing a vast amount of good. These men are not in or of politics. They are appointed by the Secretary generally after consultation with colleges and scientific schools, and, so far as the government is concerned, they are permanent. If they quit the public service it is generally because some private institution recognizes their worth, and offers them an inducement in the form of a larger salary than Congress is paying them.

For all the work which this department has done the government has thus far expended less than $32,000,000. The first appropriation for the Agricultural Department was of $1000, and was made in 1839.



THE SPRAYING-MACHINE.

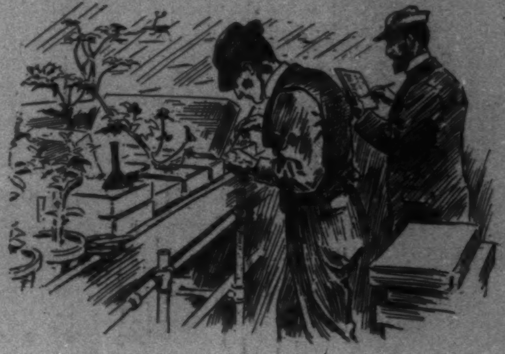
Three years afterwards there was another appropriation of a like amount. Two years after that Congress appropriated $2000. By 1857 the annual expenditure had reached $75,000, but it fell again and then rose, but it did not exceed $500,000 until 1885, and the occasion of the increase for that year was the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In 1888 the appropriation exceeded $1,000,000, but in that year the Weather Bureau was transferred from the Signal Corps to the department. The government is now spending about $3,000,000 a year on its farmers, but included in this sum is about $2,000,000 for the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the experiment stations. These last perform as valuable service—perhaps the most valuable service rendered to agriculture by the department.

What does this department do for the farmer? Working in an infrequented part of Washington, or out in the country in Maryland, or at the various experiment stations which are usually connected with agricultural colleges, are about 3000 people. Of the 2000 in Washington about one-half are scientific men. There are two large bureaus, twenty-two divisions, offices, or surveys. Of these seven are administrative, eight technical, and seven are purely scientific. To these must be added the offices of the Weather Bureau, which include 154 observer stations, and fifty-two stations along the coast and on the Great Lakes. The Bureau of Animal Industry has 152 technical stations engaged in meat inspection and quarantine work, and three laboratories where the diseases of animals and their causes are investigated.

This article would be uninteresting and therefore worthless if I should undertake to describe technically the work done by the department. I shall try to give the reader a general idea of what these practical and scientific men are doing for the country, because after a visit to the bureau in Washington I was led to read a good deal of its literature, and to look into the subject, and it struck me that the work is not only in every way worthy, but that its real value is not widely understood, has been laughed, or smiled into oblivion, perhaps on account of the jokes about the seeds and the "farmers" who distribute and receive them.

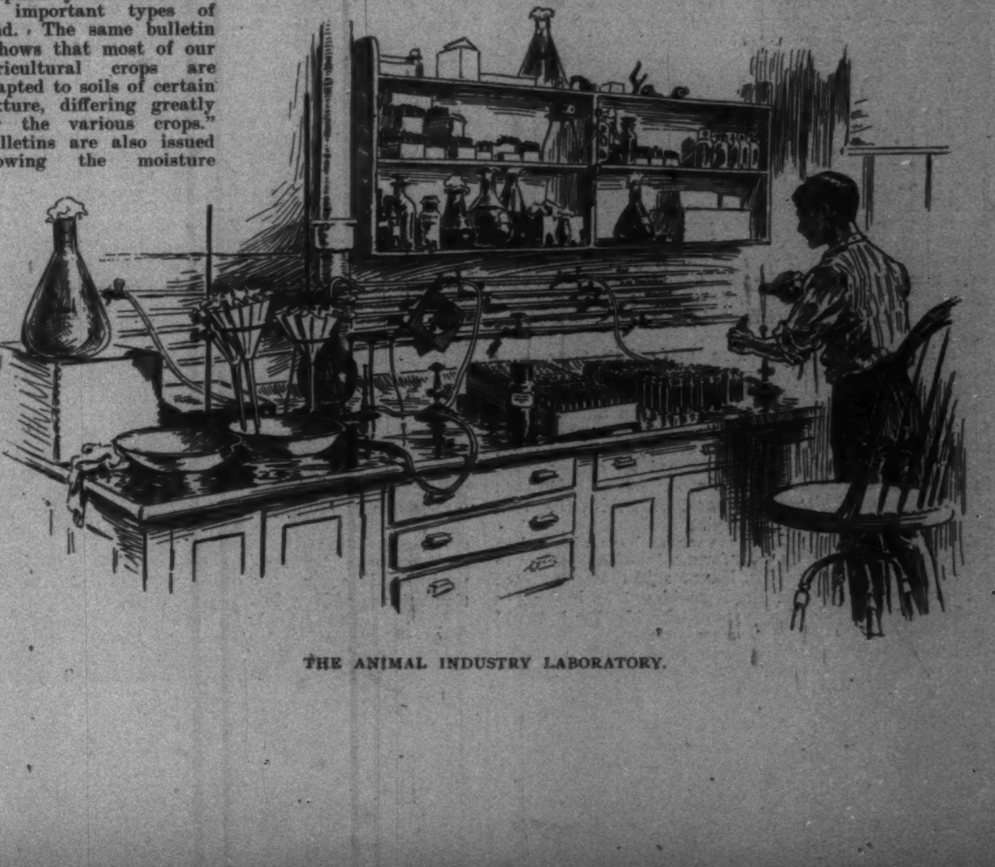
In the first place the department provides an opportunity to make farming as profitable as in the nature of things it can possibly be. It does this by affording to the farmer who will avail himself of it full knowledge of the requirements of his art, of the conditions of the soil and climate of his neighborhood, and of the crops which may be most profitably grown on his farm. The department makes the necessary experiments for the farmer, saving him both time and money and putting him that far ahead in the game which his father had to learn all about for himself. A distinguished economist told me not long ago that it was hardly possible to overestimate the good that the experiment stations had worked in the business of farming. It was this statement that put me on my inquiry. These experiment stations, by-the-way, receive money from the States—a little more than half as much as they receive from the general government. As is to be expected, the farmers at first entertained a very contemptuous idea of the scientists in charge of the stations, but they are now coming to depend upon them, and to go to them for advice. Their confidence was first gained by the protection which they obtained from the stations against frauds and impositions in commercial fertilizers, and now the stations look after the farmers' interests in respect of nursery stock, dairy products, and feeding-stuffs, and aid them materially in fighting injurious insects. In addition to these police duties the men at the stations are engaged in making original investigations in agricultural problems, and the results are published in farmers' bulletins, and in the form of pamphlets.

An idea of the work done by the whole department and of its value—for its work is well done—may be obtained by an enumeration of some of the subjects which have been investigated and on which publications have been issued. The division of vegetable physiology and pathology has studied the diseases of shade and ornamental trees, and has instructed those who plant and care for such trees in the causes of and remedies for the diseases. It has taught fruit-growers how to care for and improve the orange, pineapple, and other fruits. It has discovered the secret of propagating the fig. It has found remedies for diseases of truck crops, cotton, wheat, corn, and other cereals. A good deal of work is done in investigating the character and conditions, including the proper habitat, of plants that are not usually grown here. It has thus been found that jute can be profitably raised in the South, and flax on Puget Sound. The department furnishes farmers with information as to the character of weeds sent by them for identification, and it issues warnings to State experiment stations and to local authorities of the presence of dangerous weeds in their localities. It also makes tests of seeds and publishes the information gained by the experiments. It spreads abroad information as to grasses, grains, poisonous plants, roots, and fruits. It makes thorough examination of soils for agricultural purposes, ascertains their texture, and issues a bulletin showing graphically the differences in important types of land. The same bulletin "shows that most of our agricultural crops are adapted to soils of certain texture, differing greatly for the various crops." Bulletins are also issued showing the moisture maintained by these crops, and the differences between adjacent soils. The department tells the farmer the character of his land, the kind of crop best adapted to it and to the climate, is constantly experimenting to discover new crops for him, furnishes him with seeds, tells him the nature of the enemies that will attack his crops, warns him of their actual presence, and instructs him as to the remedies to be applied. It also separates his diseased cattle from his healthy cattle; stamps the latter so that they bring a higher price abroad than competing cattle bring; informs him of the character of the foreign demand for farm products, and advises him as to the best manner of packing his fruit for shipment. The value of the work of the forestry division cannot be overestimated. It has done much to stimulate a widespread interest in the subject of forest preservation, and has accomplished an admirable work in decreasing the number of forest fires. The department also instructs the farmer in the art of making good roads, and excites a desire for them by spreading abroad a knowledge of their great economic value to all who have heavy loads to haul to market or the railway station.



IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

This work is done by the government for the benefit of those who annually provide from 65 to 70 per cent. of the materials for our export trade, and as if to emphasize the fact that the expenditure of the $3,000,000 is partly in aid of commerce, the Weather Bureau, whose warnings of the approach of coast storms have saved millions of dollars' worth of property and thousands of lives, is attached to the Department of Agriculture. There is no doubt that the American farmer is the most intelligent farmer in the world. Statistics of farm mortgages and farm holdings show that he is the most prosperous, and his government does more than any other government to help its agriculturist to skilful, wise, and profitable cultivation, and to point out to him the most advantageous methods of distribution.



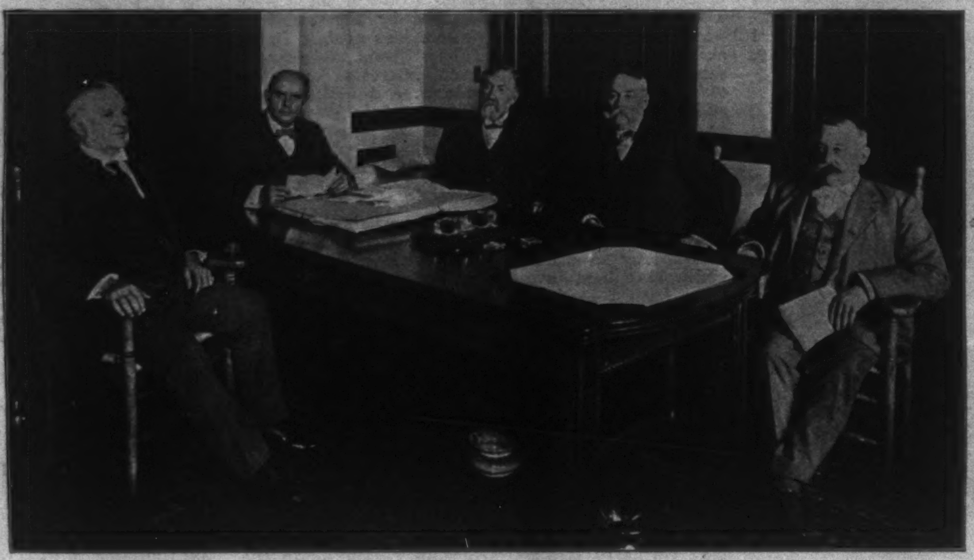
THE ANIMAL INDUSTRY LABORATORY.

THE PROGRESS of the CAMPAIGN

THE national campaign for 1900 has reached its first stage. It is the stage of organization. The National Chairmen and their assistants on the National Executive Committees have moved into headquarters, and the letter-writing part of the great national canvass has begun. The Republicans have opened national headquarters in Chicago and in New York. In each of these headquarters there are bureaus for the management of speakers, for the circulation of literature and for the various other kinds of work that devolve upon campaign managers. The National Chairman, Senator Hanna, is in New York at present, but later will go to Chicago for a prolonged stay. Before the campaign closes, however, he will divide his time between the two cities, giving Chicago the preference in attention.

The Democrats have opened headquarters in Chicago. It is doubtful whether they will open branch headquarters in New York city. Senator Jones, the Democratic National Chairman, spent some time in the East, largely along the Atlantic sea-coast in New Jersey in an effort to "harmonize" the New York Democracy, or in other words, to get former-Senator Hill and Richard Croker together and endeavor to persuade them to work for the national ticket instead of fighting each other.

The Populists and Silver Republicans have not yet settled definitely as to the places where their headquarters will be fixed, but it is probable that they will have branches in several cities of the country, particularly in the West, and possibly they may make an effort to do campaign-work from one of the Pacific-coast cities.



Cornelius N. Bliss. Senator M. A. Hanna. Senator Nathan B. Scott. Frederick S. Gibbs. Joseph H. Manley.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

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It is a fact worthy, perhaps, of passing interest that the Republicans and Democrats have exchanged rooms in their national headquarters in Chicago. Some of the superstitious folk in the Democratic party regard this as a favorable omen, and confidently believe that this indicates that Mr. Bryan will be the next President of the United States.

* * *

REPUBLICAN Chairman Hanna arrived in New York from his home in Cleveland on July 26, and the next morning went to the Eastern Republican National Headquarters and formally opened the campaign. He met there these members of the National Executive Committee: Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; Frederick .S. Gibbs, of New York; and United States Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia. Mr. Hanna at once started at work in a business way. To the reporters he made this statement:

"I do not believe in claiming success at this time in the battle. We have all got the hardest kind of work before us. We shall convince the people that the Republican party is right and that in the maintenance of Republican principles lies the continued prosperity of every business man and every working-man in the country."

Chairman Hanna, for the warm season, is spending his nights at Elberon, in the cottage of Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, a member of the National Executive Committee, who has been in Europe, but who is soon to participate actively in the campaign.

Although no details of the real plan of Republican campaigning have been made public, it is known that active work will be done among the Germans and Scandinavians, with a view of combating any hostility they may have to the Republican party because of a fear of militarism. The so-called Anti-Imperialistic fears of foreign-born citizens will also be fought vigorously.

Chairman Hanna has also said that there will be a great deal of speaking done by orators of national reputation, and the work in this line will be limited only by the public demand for it. As an indication of the work that is to be done among the voters of German birth, some of the leading citizens of New York, born in the Fatherland, have formed an organization to fight Bryanism. Among the movers in this work are Arthur von Briesen and Jacob H. Schiff, the well-known banker and philanthropist.

The Republican national managers have also taken pains to deny the story that former-Speaker Reed is to sulk in this campaign. Mr. Hanna said that the report was nonsense that Mr. Reed would not be invited to speak, and he knew of no reason why Mr. Reed should not accept. Mr. Reed, however, has told a reporter that he is a pretty busy man. It is altogether probable that he will not be able to make a stumping tour. It is known, however, that the Republicans do not expect him to sulk.

* * *

ON the Democratic side, little seems to have been accomplished thus far, even in the way of preliminary organization. Although national headquarters are open in Chicago, Senator Jones, the Democratic National Chairman, has not been able to give any of his time to executive work. He spent nearly a week in the East, trying to make peace in the New York camp, and also endeavoring, according to report, to accumulate some campaign funds from individuals of wealth who have Bryan's success at heart, or who desire to place themselves in a favorable position with the party managers for the future. According to all reports, Mr. Jones's harmonizing plan failed. Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker are at complete cross-purposes, and in addition Mr. Croker seems to be imbued with a desire for personal revenge against Mr. Hill because of Mr. Hill's repeated sneers against him since the campaign of 1896. It is understood that Mr. Hill told Senator Jones that he had no desire to carry personal matters into the national campaign, and thought he was able to rise above such a plane of political activity. Mr. Croker, it is understood, plainly indicated to Mr. Jones that he was also for harmony, but that kind of harmony which meant the subjugation of David B. Hill. Since Mr. Croker's return to active politics, in 1897, he has lost no opportunity to display what might be called an intensely human side in campaigning. The element of revenge has been on view constantly. Many of the appointments to offices in the Van Wyck administration were based on the desire to get even with reformers. Mr. Croker's activity in State and national politics has revealed almost a violent hatred of Mr. Hill, and Mr. Jones's harmonizing efforts came to naught against the dogged and stubborn personal hatred of the Tammany chief. Mr. Hill is said to have predicted that he will down Mr. Croker in their next serious clash.

Whether Mr. Jones secured any heavy contributions while he was in the East, of course, cannot be made public. It was understood that the houses of Belmont and that the Hon. James J. Coogan and former United States Senator Clark of Montana were invited to subscribe liberally to the Democratic campaign fund.

* * *

UNUSUAL interest is being manifested in the State campaign in New York, owing to the effort of some of the leaders in the Democratic party to persuade Bird S. Coler, the Comptroller of the city of New York, to run for Governor. National Chairman Jones desires him as a candidate. Mr. Coler has not been friendly with Tammany Hall for nearly a year, and it is well known that Tammany Hall would prefer that some other man should hold the responsible office of Comptroller. A man of relentless integrity is likely to check the raids of politicians upon the city treasury. The up-State Democrats are very friendly to Mr. Coler because of the fine figure he has made in his brief political career. Tammany would support him eagerly for Governor. It has been felt that with harmony in the ranks of the Democratic party and such an attractive candidate for Governor against one of possible machine-make by the Republicans, the Democratic party would cut a very respectable figure in the election returns of New York State this fall.

Mr. Coler, however, has allowed the statement to be made public that it is impossible for him to engage further in political life for some time at least, because of business reasons. It has become known that the management of his banking-house has suffered because of his absence from it, and it has become necessary for his aged father, who retired from active work several years ago, to resume control of the house until the Comptroller can be released from political responsibilities. Still, Coler is a possibility yet for Governor. He has intimated that he would take a nomination on an Anti-Ramapo platform. He would probably not decline the nomination under any circumstances if it should come to him, but he is undoubtedly doing all he can conscientiously to prevent the nomination from coming to him. It is possible, therefore, that the Democratic convention will nominate some such man as State Senator Mackey of Buffalo, for Governor.

On the Republican side, the desire for the nomination of State Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., for Governor, seems almost unanimous among the party workers. He has declared repeatedly that he did not wish the nomination, but there are indications that he will accept if the demand is made with sufficient force to convince him that the independents, as well as the machine-men, will support him heartily. The situation as to Odell is not entirely clear. The Coler candidacy seems a drive at him. There are hints that the independents will object to him on good grounds, and there have been rumors that Governor Roosevelt was in doubt as to the effect of his candidacy, should he be selected.

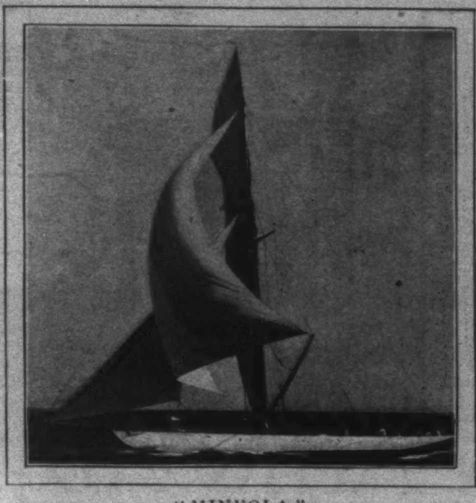
* * *

PROBABLY the most important if not the most interesting news of the last few weeks in the campaign was the decision of what are known as the Gold Democrats not to run a national ticket this year. In 1896, although Palmer and Buckner were nominated by the disaffected Democrats who did not feel like supporting the Republican nominee, most of the Gold Democrats voted the Republican ticket. At a conference in Indianapolis on July 25, the National Committee of the Gold Democratic party decided to keep up its national organization, but not to make any third-party nominations. There was a minority, however, which favored the naming of a national ticket, and this minority, forming itself into what is known as the National Anti-Imperialistic League, called a national convention to meet in Indianapolis on August 14, one day before the national convention or "Liberty Congress" of the American Anti-Imperialists' League in the same city.

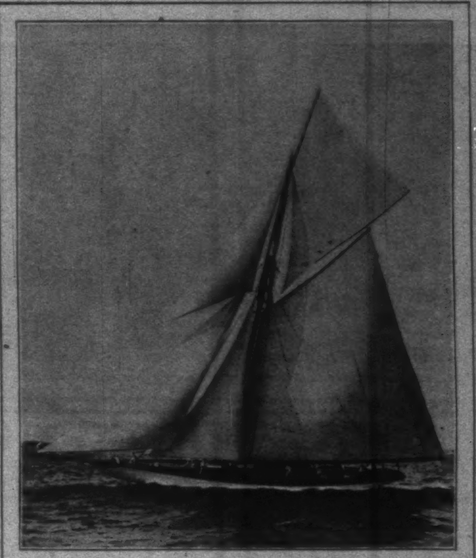
Thus it became evident that there were practically rival sets of Anti-Imperialists to meet at the same time in Indianapolis, the purpose of one being evidently to name a third ticket, and of the other to secure an endorsement of Bryan. The men who desire the endorsement of Bryan are the Eastern branch of the Anti-Imperialists, among whom Messrs. Winslow and Atkinson have attracted considerable attention. It is very evident, however, that if a third ticket is to be named in Indianapolis it will not command that wide-spread following that even the third-party nominations had in 1896, for the very reason that it will appeal to a single issue, that of "imperialism," which the Republicans assert is a mere bugaboo and not a real issue.

* * *

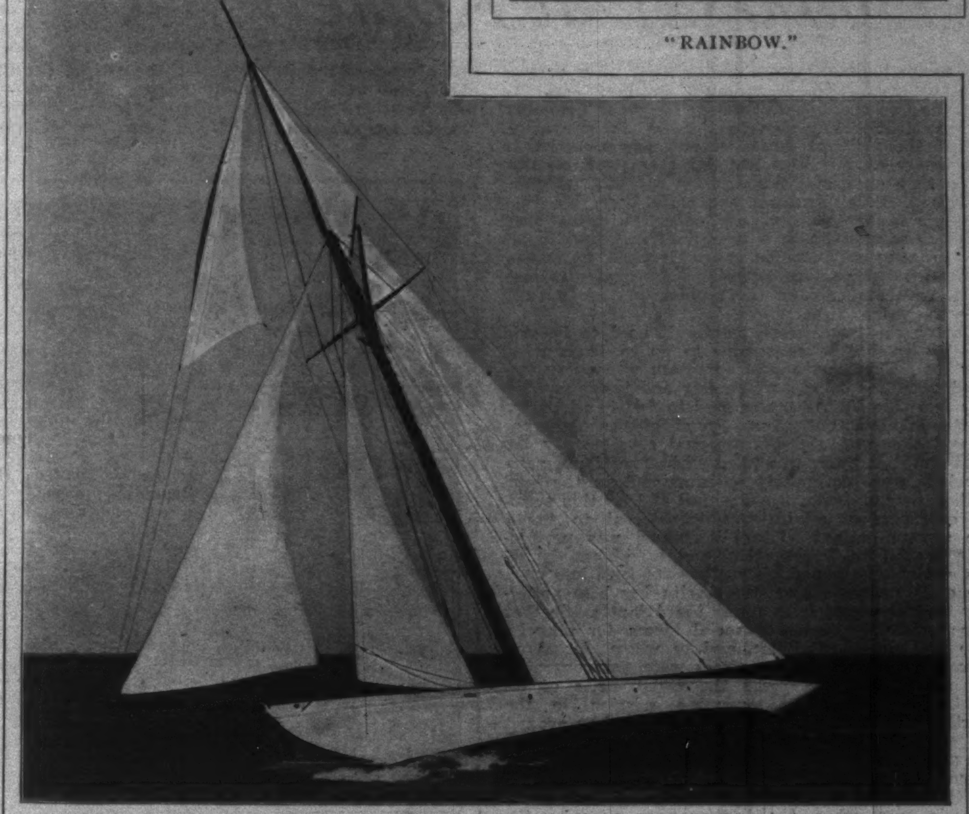
AMONG the minor incidents of the national campaign is the fact that of the ten candidates on the fusion ticket in Kansas, six are Populists, three are Democrats, and one is a Silver Republican. Eugene V. Debs, who sprang into notoriety in connection with the great Chicago strike, and who is now the candidate of the Social Democrats for President, has found it necessary to write a letter strongly denying that he intends to withdraw in favor of Mr. Bryan. William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, whom the Democrats of Michigan have nominated for Governor, has been known as a dodger on the free-silver issue. It was arranged that when he should return to Detroit after the nomination, the people should give him a rousing, non-partisan welcome home. Numerous Republicans were to speak, and there was to be a grand demonstration with fireworks on the street. The reception was what in political parlance is called a "frost." There is some talk of electing Mr. Bryan United States Senator from Nebraska in case he should be defeated again for the Presidency. It is said that both Colonel Bryan and Governor Roosevelt will be the speakers at the great Labor-Day celebration in Chicago this year.



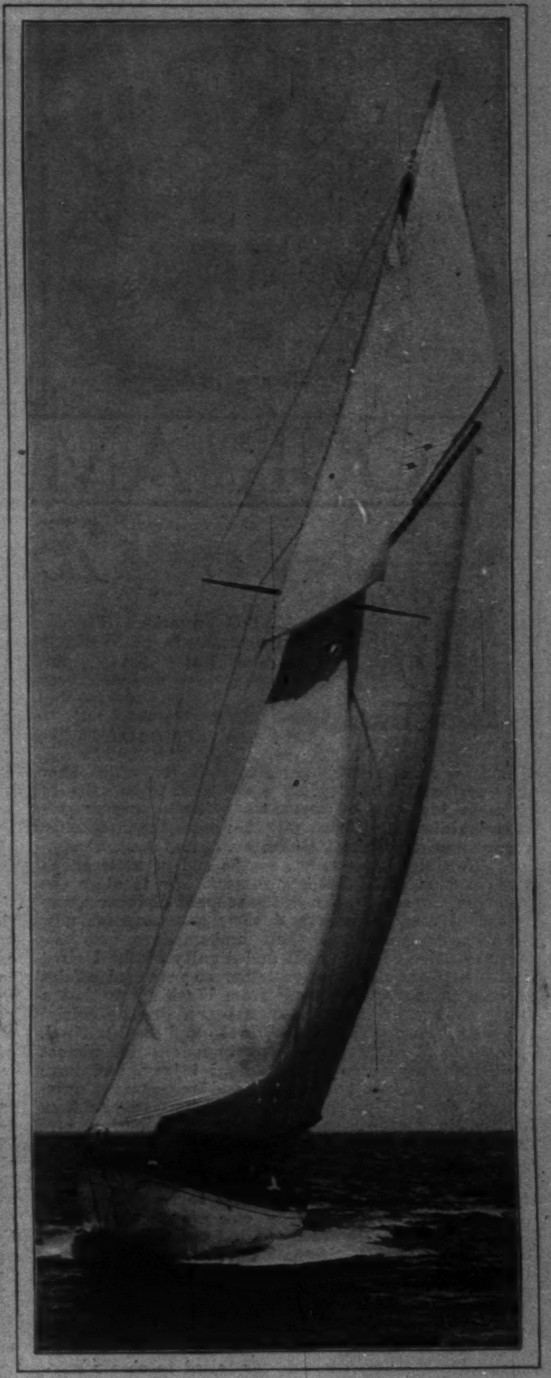
"MINEOLA."



"RAINBOW."



"VIRGINIA."



"YANKEE."

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 70-FOOTERS.

Photographs by Frank H. Child, Newport, Rhode Island.

THE 70-FOOTERS AND THE N.Y.Y.C. CRUISE

THIS annual cruise is no new affair. Every year the club has its week's run down Long Island Sound, starting somewhere about Hempstead Harbor, taking in the races at Newport, spending the Sunday in Vineyard Haven, and returning to Newport early the next week before going out of commission. Every year there is some one special element that gives it a reason for existence, and thus the cruise of America's great yacht association adds its quota to the improvement of the modelling of vessels. Out of such trials and races have come the beautiful models that one can recognize all over the world to-day.

One year it makes the trial of speed between the competitors for the honor of defending *America's* Cup. Another year it is a new model in schooners. This season of 1900 the interesting event will be to watch the seventy-footers, and to see what they can do, not only with one another, but with larger and smaller single-stickers. It is another step in the "one-model class," that is unquestionably the line along which Corinthian yachting is likely to develop.

The racing rules—more especially those having to do with racing measures—are of such a character that the less the water-line and the greater the sail area, the more time allowance a boat secures. All the boats of recent years, therefore, have developed the peculiar model showing a boat with an abnormal overhang forward and aft when she sits upright, but with a bilge that gives her half as much more water-line as soon as she lays over a point or two under the force of the wind.

In the ninety-footers—that is, the *America's* Cup competitors—this exaggerated modelling (purely by the accident of development, for they were originally good sea-going schooners) brought out a very expensive boat, practically unfitted for anything but a national race. The room below deck was of little or no value, the sale area was so great and so little cut up that not only was an unusually large crew needed, who could not find accommodations on board, but even with forty or sixty men the boat was, to say the least, uncomfortable in anything like a blow.

Here was a development to a racing-machine without practical value except—and one needs to look only at *Columbia* and *Defender* riding at their anchors in Long Island Sound week after week to see that the enormous expense of their maintenance is all but wasted—except where the supremacy of American yachting is to be maintained against foreigners.

The result was a discussion—many discussions—that finally led to the giving of certain commissions to Mr. Herreshoff to build as fast models which should give the same or greater proportions of speed, but lower materially the expense of maintenance and the required number of forecastle hands. Hence the boat which is practically seventy feet from stem to stern along the water-line.

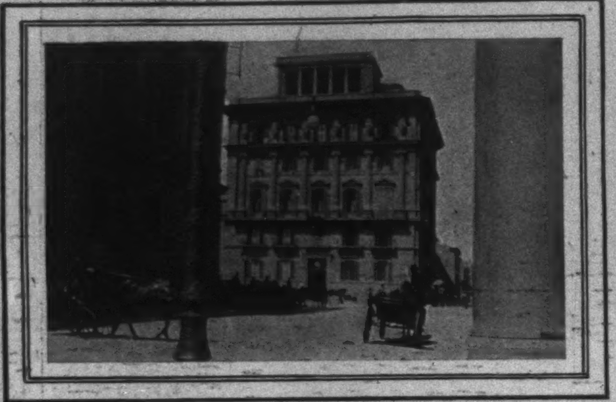
The result has been rather greater than could even be expected, and it may very probably occur that when the next international race takes place for the *America's* Cup the contestants, by mutual agreement, will settle on a seventy-footer instead of a ninety-footer.

Thus, the seventy-footer is the chief interest in this season's cruise, and a sufficient number of races have already been held under the New York and Newport yacht clubs during July to bring out the many advantages of this size of boat. Consequently yachtsmen of all kinds, owners of yachts and owners of no yachts, are looking with considerable interest towards the coming official trials of speed this week.

Of the four boats the *Yankee*, owned by Mr. Herman B. Duryea and Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, has so far proved herself the best all-around boat. Yet as Herreshoff built all four—the *Mineola*, owned by August Belmont; *Virginia*, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; and *Rainbow*, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt—the rigging, sailing, and general management counts for far more in proportion to the model than in most races. *Yankee* has so far won the greatest number of races, followed closely by *Mineola*, and in all probability this order will be maintained, though changes in rigging, adopted after the experience of the first month's races, may make a marked difference.

These four boats will be in a class of their own throughout the race week, but as there are so many different classes, and they start separated only by five or ten minute guns, it will be interesting to see how these seventy-footers will hold their own with larger boats.

The seventy-footers will sail only in racing rig, but the long runs down the open Sound, as well as in landlocked courses, will give great variety and bring out all their good and bad points. If, as is generally supposed now, the seventy-footer proves to be faster in proportion to her racing length than *Columbia* and *Defender*, there is no question that the more normal boat like the *Yankee* will become the new type of sailing-yacht in the immediate future.



OUR AMBASSADORS ABROAD

The Embassy at Rome

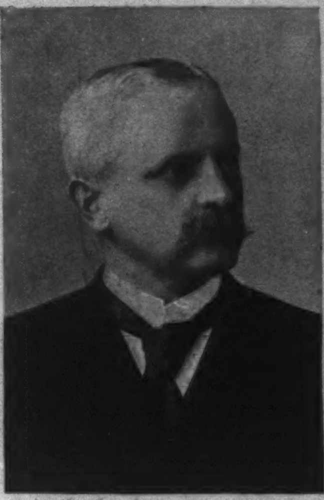
DIPLOMATIC relations between the governments at Washington and Rome have never, since they were assumed, been formally broken or reached such an acute stage as to leave much impression on history. They have not failed, therefore, to serve the peaceful ends for which they were devised. Formerly diplomacy used to be as much given to breaking off relations between governments as to maintaining them. But they were the days when a government followed the directions of its ambassador. Now the ambassador, at the end of a telegraph wire, is directed by his government. Or to state the case from the stand-point of the reduced diplomats, ambassadors used to embarrass their governments; now governments embarrass their ambassadors. So the representative of the might and dignity of the United States in Rome has always either so managed affairs or been so managed himself from Washington that a fairly even temper has been preserved in the official relations between the White House and the Quirinal. International difficulties have been centred almost exclusively upon cases of personal injury, and have nearly always involved the old and ever-present question of citizenship. Either some American has been injured in Italy or some Italian in America, and damages have been demanded and obtained on both sides. This often leads to the interminable difficulty which confronts every American diplomat abroad—the refusal of foreign governments to recognize a renunciation of citizenship by one of their subjects. Ever since our ancestors organized a haven of refuge for the politically oppressed of the earth, we have occupied a unique position in regard to our adopted citizens. The United States is the only government which follows and protects its naturalized citizens back to the land of their origin. The contention that such a citizen is freed from all obligation to the land which gave him birth has so far failed to obtain anything like satisfactory recognition on the Continent, and unless we are willing to wage several wars such as that of 1812, there seems little chance that it will ever be recognized. Probably the chief efforts of our recent diplomatic representatives in Rome have been devoted to securing some sort of treaty of extradition acknowledging the sovereignty which we have so generously bestowed upon former Italian subjects. But so far their endeavors are fruitless. The present ambassador has also been much occupied with the settlement of the dispute between Italy and Colombia, in which President Cleveland acted as arbitrator. But if the political duties of our representative in Rome have happily been less important and less confining than similar duties of other capitals, undoubtedly more social demands are made upon his time than would be made at any other European post. This has so come to be a recognized fact that in political circles at home no one disinclined to assume these social obligations, or financially unable to bear them, has been sent on the mission to the Quirinal for some years.

During the last French empire it used to be said that all good Americans hope to go to Paris when they die. This new almost forgotten pleasantry was based upon the delight which fair and brave republicans from the United States used to find in admission to the brilliant but liberal court of the Tuileries. Presentation was not difficult, and consequently the great world in Paris was filled with Americans, many of whom were not nearly so prominent in the land of their origin. After the downfall of 1870 this peculiar condition of affairs was transferred to Rome. The always gallant Victor Emmanuel was particularly partial to the beautiful and intelligent daughters of Uncle Sam, and his son has not been less kind. The ever-gracious Queen Margherita has also noticeably favored people from across the Atlantic. So that Rome gradually became a social Mecca for all who were not pleased at home, and to whom, for many reasons, other European capitals were not congenial. For the last twenty years the social circle of its countrymen about the American mission to the Quirinal has been longer and more active than around any other diplomatic station. London offers admission and amusement only to those pilgrims armed with the most irreproachable credentials or with unlimited wealth. Berlin is held to be uninteresting and unsympathetic even when the barriers are passed. St. Petersburg is too far and Vienna too exclusive. Republican Paris, with all of its attractive society, still lacks the charmed glitter of a crown. So to the Eternal City mothers and daughters and, in their train, fathers and sons have flocked. The foreign atmosphere and historic establishments so attractive to social seekers after new things were to be found there, and there too were to be found an easy court and a gracious royalty. Many of the daughters allied themselves with old princely houses. Many of the sons developed under the sympathetic sun of Italy artistic temperaments which led them into painting, sculpture, music, or literature. This colony forms a basis upon which the transient gay world of its countrymen rests. To its credit it must be said that if it is less exclusive than the similar foundation in London, it is much more interesting and congenial. A kindly hospitality is to be found there which is one of the most pleasant factors in the general charm of Roman life.

THE GRAND CORRIDOR.

The social season in Rome, like that of Washington, begins officially with the New-Year, and ends with Ash-Wednesday. This winter season attracts many who expect also to enjoy the spring in London or Paris. On New-Year's eve the King and Queen receive the diplomatic corps. After this the calendar includes a diplomatic dinner and two court balls. The first two of these functions are for members of the corps alone. To the balls many Americans are invited, the only requisite being previous presentation at court. Just why womenkind in general should look upon presentation at court as a supreme achievement in life perhaps men will never understand. With a man it is a tedious ceremonial, and usually but a means to some end. But with women it is an end in itself. In these days royal courts abroad seem but made for the presentation of American women. In proportion to the number of resident Americans, the number of American applicants for presentation at various royal capitals must be double and treble that of any other foreign nationality. Until lately this demand met with more consideration in Rome than elsewhere. It is true that the presentation of candidates was restricted wholly to the ambassador, but he used to be allowed two circles of sixteen—giving entrée at court to thirty-two additional people each season. This generous treatment was so taken advantage of, and with so little consideration on the part of many of the applicants, that the patience of the court was exhausted. New instructions were isued last winter restricting presentation to persons holding high official position or having a national reputation. This must have been a great relief to the ambassador. It was held to be the only way of dealing with the question of American fitness, which has been a source of so much anxiety to all court cham-

THE BALL-ROOM.



ROGER WOLCOTT,
Newly appointed Ambassador to Rome.

berlains abroad. For while the solidarity of royal establishments easily arranged an international code of presentation, it could never be applied to the self-assumed sovereignty of each individual American. Generally speaking, no one abroad is eligible for presentation at a foreign court who could not enjoy the same privilege at home. And as lines of eligibility are clearly drawn in each country, little difficulty ensues. But as not even a clean face is required for presentation at the White House, both the chamberlains and the diplomats have suffered through inability to draw any line of distinction for Americans. The burden of seeing that the American representation at court was at least respectable, if not representative, fell wholly upon the shoulders of the diplomat. He had to bear all the odium of disappointments, even if caused by plain numerical restriction. Under the new regulations the question of official position is easily determined, and few people will go so far as to demand presentation upon a reputation which has not reached the attention of the ambassador.

If in the distribution of party spoils, the embassy to Rome has come to be regarded pre-eminently as a social assignment, a number of brilliant régimes has done much to foster the opinion. The social records of American diplomacy under the Waldorf-Astors, the Wayne MacVeaghs, and the Drapers are noticeable even in a city where the representatives of all the powers shine socially rather than politically. That such is the case is due wholly to the personal generosity of our representatives. The post remains, in spite of its advanced rank, the most poorly paid of all the American embassies. Ambassadors of other countries in Rome are not only furnished with palaces owned by their governments, but receive ample allowances for entertainment, and salaries two or three times as great as the American's. Of course it would be hard to demonstrate to the average political financier the necessity for giving a larger salary to an official whose duties are to a great extent social. In fact, an object-lesson only to be had by a general Congressional pilgrimage abroad is about the only thing which would prove effective. For in no other way is it possible to understand the keen humiliation to the citizen of a great nation when he sees the appointed representative of that greatness obscure and insignificant because of public parsimony. And as fortunate as Rome has been in the generous determination of our diplomats to personally bear the burden of proper representation, there have been times when the poor minister was compelled to live upon his salary and to uphold his position among his colleagues as best he could. Not far back it is said that one minister lived over a grocery-shop, and, for lack of servants, used often to call out of the upper windows, directing visitors to push their cards under the door. To a democratic public at home this seems amusing rather than humiliating. But everywhere abroad in the popular mind, nations are measured by the state and dignity in which their diplomatic representatives live. And in many capitals it is to be feared that America maintains a position only equal to Belgium, Denmark or Montenegro.

If the social demands on the ambassador at Rome are more pressing than elsewhere, in no way could they be more generously met and sustained than they have been of late years. President McKinley sent as ambassador to the court of King Humbert, General William F. Draper, of Hopedale, Massachusetts, who has but recently resigned from his post, to be succeeded by Mr. Roger Wolcott, of the same State. With a most creditable record as a soldier in the civil war, and having amassed a great fortune, General Draper came into general public notice when he entered the House of Representatives in 1893. He served two terms with dignified success and wholly to the satisfaction of his constituents. His declination to stand for reelection was voluntary and generally regretted in his district and in Washington. At the capital he was very popular with his colleagues, and his handsome home on K Street was a place of continuous hospitality. The reputation for generous and kindly hospitality which was won in Washington has been more than augmented in Rome. In the first place, the state apartments of the Piombino palace, perhaps the most handsome modern residence in the city, were secured for four years. This had been the home of the former ambassador, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, and had thereby come to be known as the home of everything that is best in American life, politically and socially. As far as the splendor of its apartments goes, it is more than equal to any of the luxurious homes provided by more generous governments for their representatives. The decorations left in it by the princely owner have been much added to by the ambassador. Several of the salons have been refurnished throughout. Handsome tapestries have been bought for the walls. There are also large portraits of the General and Mrs. Draper by Hinckley of Washington, and marble busts of them by Story of Rome. The situation of the palace is admirable and very convenient to the chancellery of the embassy, which is rented by the government in the Piazza San Bernardino, only a few squares away. The palace is only the private residence of the ambassador.

The life of our ambassador in Rome lies in pleasant ways. He needs, in the main, a large fund of general suavity and a good digestion. But if he have also a love of history and a sympathy for the poetry of living, he will be more than happy during his days among the seven hills. For it is a slow, gentle stream of life which flows around him there, full of ease and of color. It is far removed from the tumult and uproar of public life at home. One year in Rome must be longer than two in New York. For in spite of the beggars and what to us seems obvious and distressing poverty, it is an easy life they live, these children of all the luxuries which the old empire devised.

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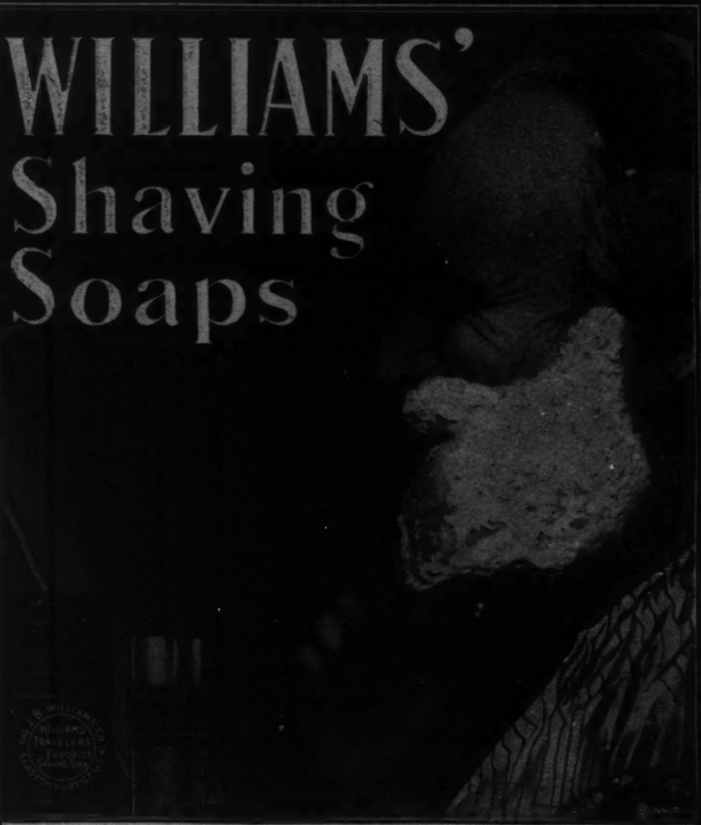

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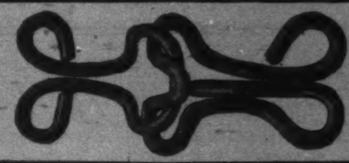

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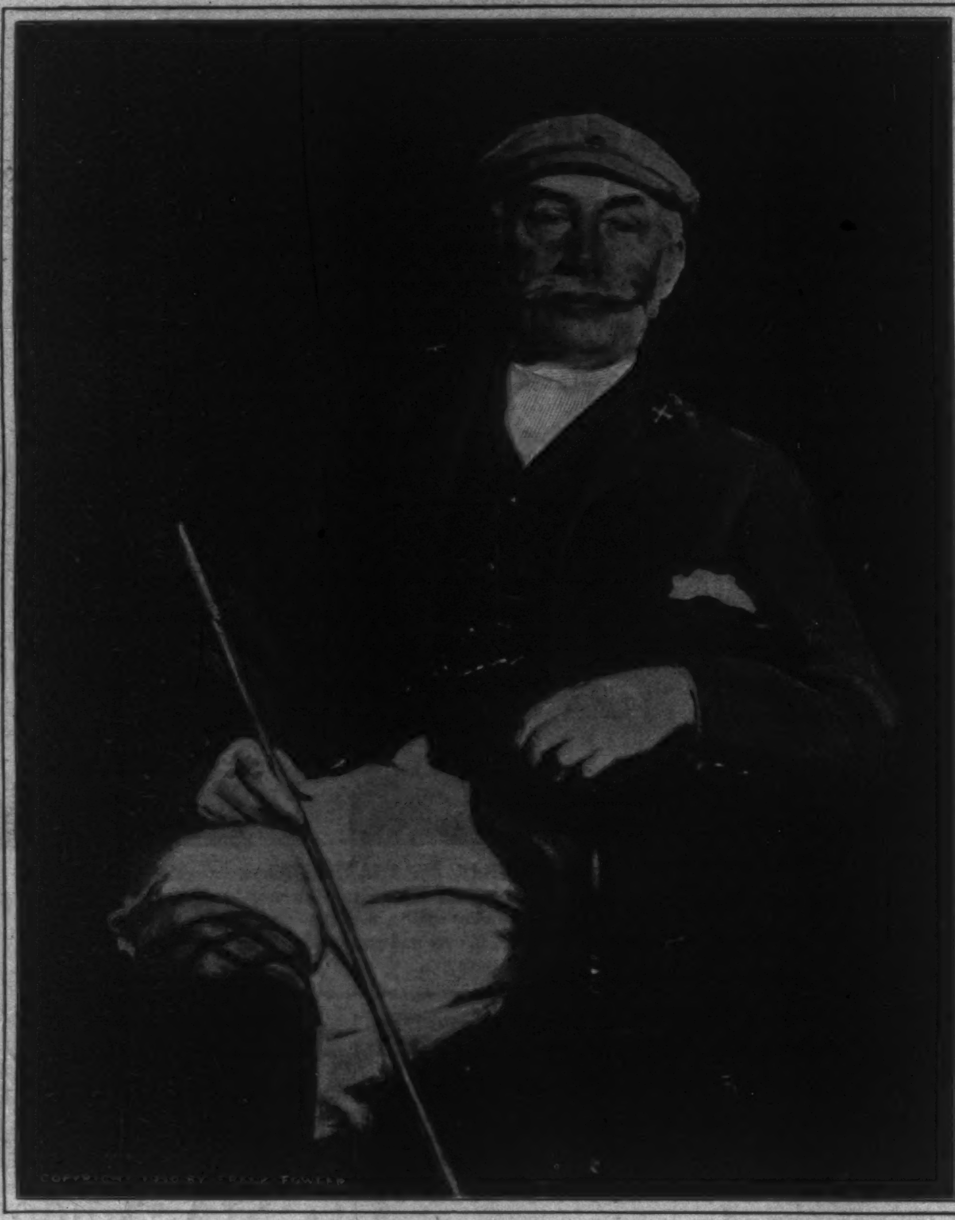

MR. FRANK FOWLER'S PORTRAIT OF JOHN REID, ESQ.,
Founder of the St. Andrews Golf Club.

Lessons of the War in South Africa

BY JULIAN RALPH

NOTHING has been more apparent in the course of the war between Great Britain and the Boers than that the British army would be the better for reforms equalling a reconstruction. Many thoughtless persons in England have said again and again that the British officers are stupid, but it is not so. Many British officers have acted stupidly, if you please, the majority have failed to show themselves geniuses, and only one has resorted to strategy in a notable way. This was not because of their stupidity, but by reason of their playing a game that they did not understand—a profession that they have not mastered, but have taken up as amateurs.

It is too true that their army is not a ladder for merit so much as it is a soft seat for wealth and caste. It is, indeed, a great aristocratic social club. So truly is this the case that Hector MacDonald, the "ranker" who has risen to be a General, serves to condemn the system by the singularity of his achievement, instead of glorifying it by figuring as a type and member of a class. From the War Department, which, like our own, is presided over by a civilian, down to the non-commisisoned officers, who should be so experienced as to command the respect and confidence of the men, the army needs remodelling.

The officers are not found to be stupid when you discuss with them the subjects in which they are interested, such as politics, sport, travel, exploration, society, literature, and a dozen other general topics. As to their knowledge of military science you can get little idea, because the subject seldom, almost never, comes up unless you force it. And then you discover that they are not so stupid as they are ignorant. (I speak of the majority, of course.) They do not know that the Spaniards used the Mauser rifle against us last year, or have any idea what we were armed with, or that we employed balloons in that war, or what were found to be the merits of the dynamite-gun, or of the newly designed cannons wrapped with wire.

They appear not to be conversant with the foreign periodicals and books which treat of war, and their own English periodicals of that sort are poor and poorly supported. In a word, the British officers are gentlemen, sportsmen, lion-hearted, determined men, impervious to discomfort and discouragement, and ever eager to fight. But they are not life-and-soul-surrendering professional soldiers. They are not soldiers first, and sportsmen and social leaders afterwards. No one would think of calling them students of war, and rivals for the mastery of its science.

This would not matter if the German, French, and Russian armies were made up in the same way—although even then it would seem very difficult to combine with officers preferred for caste and wealth a series of colonial forces in which, democracy being the spirit of all the members, preferment must be based upon merit. But present conditions have mattered even in this war with the Boers.

Many criticisms can be, and are, made to point out the contributory negligence of the British. One accusation is that Broadwood, at Kornspruit, did not guard the convoy with an advance-guard or pioneer force of scouts. They would have been permitted to cross the spruit unmolested if he had, but it must be remembered that in his belief the enemy was in the rear, where it was shelling him; therefore this became his front. Though the transport appeared to lead, and did advance into the trap, the commander reasoned that it was in his rear, and that he was covering its retreat. But grant all that can be said of this contributory carelessness, and even then candid military experts must say, I fancy, that the recovery of the British in the very outburst of the disaster, and the coolness and valor by whose means they escaped with a small loss, proclaim qualities so uncommon and so valuable as to minimize the faults of their possessors. Their courage and coolness range beyond description. Instead of dying or surrendering, they fought back. At that the Boers allowed part of the British force to round up and attack, while the main body crossed the spruit and moved, in good order and without haste in plain sight, across the level open veldt.

I had not hoped to see in Europe a better private soldier than the Turk. He is so submissive to discipline, so uncomplaining, so ready to fight and ready to die, and so patient under reverses, wounds, and the hardship of campaigning. But Tommy Atkins is all of these in stronger measure—and he has other good qualities as well. He is capable of greater enthusiasm in a cause, and especially for a favorite leader. He has a greater degree of intelligence—mainly valuable to him in leading him to take more care of his health. Neither harshness nor brutality is needed to make him admit the position and authority of his officers—upon whom he is too dependent, by-the-way, though not nearly so much so as the Turk. Finally, he has a sense of humor which is priceless as a safety-valve.

It is the colonial volunteer, however, who has intruded himself upon the view in such a manner as to raise the question of the comparative values of the thinking and the non-thinking soldier. His picturesqueness and his appearance of fitness for his work are what first attract the eye. His work next attracts attention. He will fight the Boers in the Boer's own way, if he is allowed to. Like the Boers, he can choose his own position and spread thirty of his number so as to hold a kopje, or 200 so as to defend a chain of hills or a ridge. By the same methods he can attack such a Boer position with small loss. But he cannot and will not endure that which seems to him the unnecessary and unfeeling advantage that the European-bred officer is likely to take of his rank. The colonial private at home may be a barrister, a professor, or a merchant, or if not, feels quite as self-important as those who are.

Many officers note the independent airs of the colonial, and fancy that he wants to get along without drill, which is indispensable. We Americans better understand the stuff of which these irregulars are made. They are keener on drill and perfection of movement than any English Tommies. They also fully admit the officer's right to command. But at his right to assert a superior manhood or to slang and bully them they instantly draw the line.

A war correspondent, but one whose experience and leanings entitle his opinions to respect, declared in the *Friend* (the war correspondents' newspaper at Bloemfontein) that the science of war has been revolutionized. He dwelt upon certain changes that must occur in military methods. He held that in future infantry will be used for two purposes—to "contain" opposing infantry, and to hold positions seized by the more mobile portion of the army, that is to say, by the cavalry or mounted infantry. As he considered frontal attacks to be things of the past, he fancied there will be little preparation by artillery for infantry attack. There will, therefore, be grand artillery duels in future between the opposing field-artillery, while one mounted force is trying to outflank the other.

Flank movements will be the tactics of the future, battles will continue to be carried by strategy, and, for modern strategy, there will arise a need for the greater mobility of the greater force. The result will be the meeting of mobile forces to prevent flanking movements, and that will entail a return to cavalry charging against cavalry in the old-fashioned way, or else in artillery duels. He thought that the appearance of heavy and practically stationary naval guns in this war was an abnormal incident unlikely to occur often. He therefore confined his suggestions to horse and field artillery, which he would cause to be made more nearly alike, making the field-guns and men mobile, and the horse-artillery weapons heavier. "Why have a slow and a rapid moving artillery?" he asked. "Why not make the whole of it rapid?"

A military expert, replying through the *Friend*, held that we were apt to be too hasty in declaring war revolutionized because the effective death-dealing range of modern rifles is fifteen hundred yards in a treeless country, and the enemy upon a kopje can kill at that distance without showing, even by a puff of smoke, where to aim at him. His conclusion was that this new weapon "modifies formations, it must cause us to reconsider questions of time and space, it will make our generals extremely cautious in ever committing infantry to an attack which will involve an assault, it will necessitate long marches, it may bring about battles which will last several days—the men being fed at night. Night work, with pick and shovel, by the assailant may be restored, and a kind of small siege be undertaken in preference to the loss involved in a direct assault." But, since the attacking infantry (while this slow work is proceeding) will itself be comparatively safe from counter-attack by daylight, we shall finally see that the attack may benefit, as well as the defence, through the increased power of magazine-rifles and smokeless powder. For will not a comparatively small body of infantry be committed to the direct attack, he asks, and a proportionately larger force be freed for turning movements? Turning movements may take a couple or more days to bring off, but they will then be the more effective if successfully brought off; and a force which can capture or paralyze an enemy's line of supply will have produced a more decisive result in the operations owing to the power of the modern rifle in a defensive position, for with this new weapon the post can be successfully held.

To carry out these wide turning movements, this expert suggested that each division should contain a couple of mounted infantry regiments of 600 men each, enlisted as such and trained as such, and that one man be taught to hold ten horses instead of four as at present. He thought the saddles should be "of the Rocky Mountain broncho type." A couple of such regiments, or more when several divisions are engaged, would have a most paralyzing effect upon an enemy's flank, provided commanding officers of mounted infantry be not more than thirty-five years of age. This officer declared that the bayonet should be retained as a most useful weapon at night. (Its usefulness in this war has been confined to daytime attacks, by-the-way, though in at least one of the British armies night attacks with the bayonet were frequently discussed.) In conclusion, this writer declares that officers should keep in the rear of—and not mixed up with—the firing-line they are supposed to control.

MR. DOOLEY*

XXXIII—ON THE DOINGS OF ANARCHISTS

"WHY should anny man want to kill a King?" said Mr. Dooley. "That's what I'd like to know. Little gredge have I again' anny monarch in th' deck. Live an' let live's me motto. Th' more ye have in this wurruld, th' less ye have. Make in wan place, lose in another's th' rule, me boy. Little joy, little sorrow. Takin' it all an' all, I'd rather be where I am thin on a throne, an' be th' look iv things I'll have me wish. 'Tis no aisy job bein' a King, barrin' th' fact that ye don't have to marry th' woman iv ye'er choice, but th' woman iv somebody else's. 'Tis like takin' a conthract an' havin' th' union furnish th' foreman an' th' mateeryal. Thin, if th' wurruk ain't good, a wild-eyed man fr'm Patterson, Noo Jarsey, laves his munkey an' his hand-organ an' takes a shot at ye. Thank th' Lord I'm not so big that anny man can get comfort fr'm pumpin' a Winchester at me fr'm th' top iv a house.

"But if I was King, ne'er an organ-grinder'd get near enough me to take me life with a Hotchkiss gun. I'd be so far away fr'm th' multitood, Hinnissy, that they cud on'y distinguish me rile features with a spy-glass. I'd have polismen at ivry tur-rn, an' I'd have me subjicks retire to th' cellar whin I took me walk. Divvle a bit wud ye catch me splattherin' mesilf with morthar an' stickin' newspapers in a hole in a corner-shtone to show future gin'rations th' progress iv crime in this cinchry. They'd lay their own corner-shtone, f'r all iv me. I'd communicate with th' pop'lace be means iv ginral ordhers, an' I'd make it a thing worth tellin' about to see th' face iv th' gr-reat an' good King Dooley.

"Kings is makin' thimsilves too common. Nowadays an arnychist dhrops into a lunch-room at a railroad depot an' sees a man settin' on a stool atin' a quarther-section iv a gooseb'ry-pie an' dhrinkin' a glass iv buttermilk. 'D'ye know who that is?' says th' lunch-counter lady. 'I do not,' says th' arnychist, 'but be th' look iv him he ain't much.' 'That's th' King,' says th' lady. 'Th' King, is it?' says th' arnychist. 'Thin here's f'r wan King less,' he says, an' 'tis all over. A King ought to be a King or he oughtn't. He don't need to be a good mixer. If he wants to hang on he must keep out iv range. 'Tis th' Kings an' Queens that thrusts so much in th' lilety iv their people that they live in summer-resort hotels an' go out walkin' with a dog that's hurted. Th' on'y person that ought to be able to get near enough a rale King to kill him is a jook, or th' likes iv that. Th' idee iv a man fr'm Noo Jarsey havin' th' chanst!"

"What on earth's to be done about thim arnychists?" Mr. Hennessy asked. "What ails thim, annyhow? What do they want?"

"Th' Lord on'y knows," said Mr. Dooley. "They don't want annything, that's what they want. They want peace on earth, an' th' way they propose to get it is be murdhrin' ivry wan that don't agree with thim. They think we all shud do as they please. They're down on th' polis foorce an' in favor iv th' pop'lace, an' whin they've kilt a King they call on th' polis to save thim fr'm th' mob. An' between you an' me, Hinnissy, ivry arnychist I've knowed, an' I've met manny in me time, an' quite, law-abidin' citizens they was, too, had th' makin' iv a thradeejan in him.

"If they was no newspapers they'd be few arnychists. They want to get their pitchers in th' pa-apers, an' they can't do it be wheelin' bananas through th' sthreets or milkin' a cow, so they go out an' kill a King. I used to know a man be th' name iv Schmitt that was a cobbler be profession, an' lived nex' dure but wan to me. He was th' dacintest man ye iver see. He kep' a canary-bur-rd, an' his devotion to his wife was th' scandal iv th' neighborhood. But, bless my soul, how he hated Kings! He cudden't abide Cassidy afther he heerd he was dayscinded fr'm th' Kings iv Connock, though Cassidy was what ye call a prolotoorio or a talkin' workin'-man. An' th' wan King he hated above all others was th' King iv Scholizwig-Holstein, which was th' barbarous counthry he come fr'm. He cud talk fairly dacint about other Kings, but this wan—Ludwig was his name, an' I seen his pitcher in th' pa-aper wanst—wud throw him into a fit. He blamed ivrything that happened to Ludwig. If they was a sthrike, he charged it to Ludwig. If Schwartzmeister didn't pay him f'r half-solin' a pair iv Congress gaiters he used to wear in thim days, he tied a sthring ar-round his finger f'r to remind him that he had to kill Ludwig. 'What have ye again' th' poor King?' says I. 'He is an opprissor iv th' poor,' he says. 'So ar-re ye,' I says, 'or ye'd mind boots free.' 'He's explodin' th' prolotoorio,' he says. 'Sure,' says I, 'th' prolotoorio can explode thimsilves pretty well,' says I. 'He oughtn't to be allowed to live in luxury while others starve,' he says. 'An' wud ye be killin' a man f'r holdin' a nice job?' says I. 'What good wud it do ye?' says I. 'I'd be th' emancipator iv th' people,' says he. 'Ye'd have th' wurrud on th' coffin lid,' says I. 'Why,' says he, 'think iv me, Schmitt, Owgoost Schmitt, stalkin' forth to avinge th' woes iv th' poor,' he says. 'Loodwig th' cursed goes by. I jumps fr'm behind a three an' society is freed fr'm th' monsther,' he says. 'Think iv th' glory iv it,' he says. 'Owgoost Schmitt, emancipator,' he says. 'I'll prove to Mary Ann that I'm a man,' he says. Mary Ann was his wife. Her maiden name was Riley. She heerd him say it. 'Gus,' says she, 'if iver I hear iv ye shootin' e'er a King I'll break ivry bone in ye'er body an' lave ye,' she says.

"Well, sir, I thought he was jokin', but he hivins, wan day he disappeared, an' lo an' behold, two weeks afther I picks up a pa-aper an' r-reads that me brave Schmitt was took up be th' polis f'r thryin' to cop a monarch fr'm behind a three. I sint him a copy iv a pa-aper with his pitcher in it, but I don't know if iver he got it. He's over there now, an' his wife's takin' in washin'.

"It's vanity that makes arnychists, Hinnissy—vanity an' th' habits Kings has nowadays iv bein' as common as life insurance agents."

"I don't like Kings," said Mr. Hennessy, "but I like arnychists less. They ought to be kilt off as fast as they're caught."

"They'll be that," said Mr. Dooley. "But killin' thim is like wringin' th' neck iv a mickrobe."

F. P. DUNNE.

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The Fourth of July in Paris

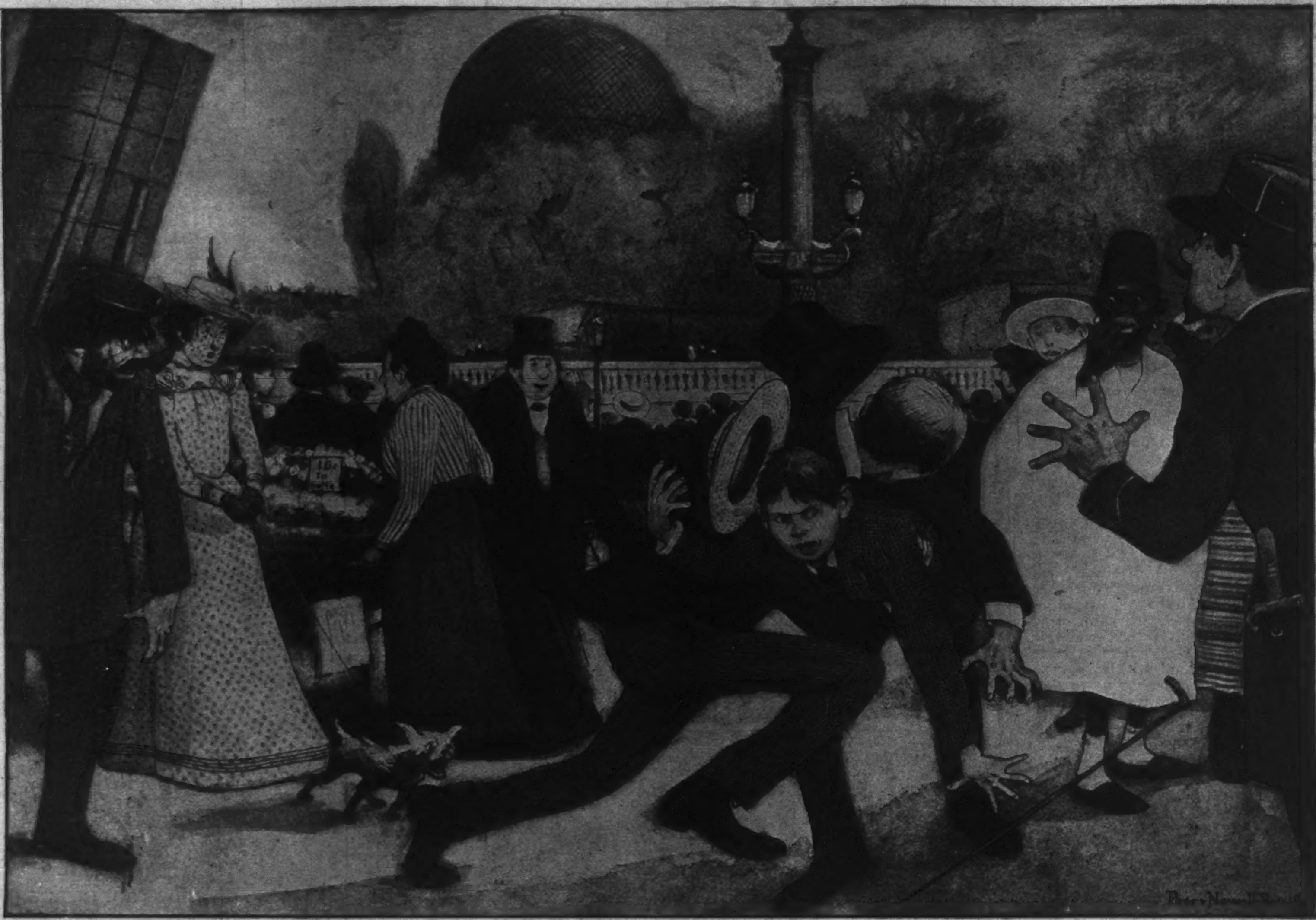
BY EDWARD INSLEY

I RECALL an address delivered some years ago by President Eliot, of Harvard, in which he enumerated five American contributions to civilization—peace-keeping, religious toleration, the development of manhood suffrage, the welcoming of new-comers, and the diffusion of well-being. Any advancement in civilization is of importance to the whole world. But the steps which Dr. Eliot has mentioned are of prime importance to ourselves, and of value to other peoples only as a demonstration of possibilities, or of the results of certain peculiar conditions, and are of no effect whatsoever upon the thoughts or habits of those ignorant of the way we live, or of the true genius of our institutions. Civilization is world-wide, not indigenous to America. What is our contribution to the general elevation of the world's way of living?

America's true and greatest mission in the world is more altruistic. The acme of civilization will be that earthly millennium when justice and harmony prevail between nations, as well as within nations. At this stage of history, with its racial antagonisms, international misunderstandings, and unnecessary wars, no fact is more hopeful, more pregnant, than the steady purpose of this, the greatest of the nations, the one most advanced in civilization, the one which stands pre-eminently for progress toward the millennium, than the undoubted desire of the American people to live on terms of amity and concord with the other peoples of the world—not with the cringing deference of money-bags for the preservation of commerce at any cost, but in upright self-respect and good-will, ready to draw the sword in a righteous cause, but far more willing to pledge a hope for better things in the cup of international fellowship. That which we may do or have done along the lines Dr. Eliot has indicated, is of greatest value through this more noble tendency to share it with the others, to become the civilizers, not only of our own citizens, but of the whole world. No other nation has this same altruism in the national character. And this is America's chief contribution to civilization.

In the furtherance of this purpose to cultivate friendship with other peoples, we not only afford them the advantages of profiting in closer and more sympathetic relations by our experience and example, but we take the first and most necessary step toward suppressing and eliminating warfare, which is the most barbarous of accepted institutions, and the one most inimical to true civilization.

None of the conditions which produce unnecessary wars is to be compared with the ignorance of nations concerning each other, and the suspicion and dislike engendered by this ignorance. In world politics to-day the most ominous exempli-



Uncle Jeff (*as he notices the captive balloon rising above the trees*). "Lie down, Rafe; there's a cyclone comin' up; it's liftin' the roof oft of one of them big buildings now!"

Uncle Jeff (*in the Swiss Village*). "By Jimminy, Rafe, there's the biggest cuckoo clock I ever saw. Blamed if I ain't goin' to stand here till the bird comes out!"

UNCLE JEFF PETTINGILL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—DRAWN BY PETER NEWELL.

fication of this condition is the animosity between those two most enlightened races, the Anglo-Saxon and the French. It is America's peculiar rôle to be the means of some day bridging this dangerous gulf.

As all Americans familiar with the French people have known for a hundred years, but which the American people have never believed, the Franco-American *entente* has had a one-sided existence. It was born of fortuitous circumstances and quickly forgotten by the one, though gratefully cherished by the other. The French have never felt particularly friendly toward the United States, and the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and lately the Boer war, have diminished our favor with them. The French to-day believe we are one with the hated English, and aside from this they care nothing about us.

I should have said that this was the state of French sentiment until very recently, for it is now undergoing the change for which we have waited patiently, optimistically, for more than a century. Our splendid participation in the Exposition of this year, and personal contact with the many thousands of American visitors, have disabused the French mind of much error. It has been creating an impression which marks the turn in the tide. The culmination of our efforts in this direction came on the Fourth of July. And this was the meaning of the American Fourth in Paris.

On that same day the commander-in-chief of the French army made a profound sensation by resigning. Nevertheless, it is no exaggeration to say that the topic uppermost in French minds the following morning was the American Fourth of July demonstration in Paris and its significance. Even the 18,[illegible] Paris cabmen were excited about it, and made overtures of conversation to their fares on the subject.

There were 6000 and more Americans in the Place du Carrousel to witness the Lafayette monument unveiling in the morning, the largest peaceful gathering of Americans that has ever taken place outside their own country. Most of them wore little American flags, and they were bubbling over with patriotism. It seemed strange in such surroundings. The President of France was there, and French soldiers did guard duty for an American function. An impromptu chorus by thousands sang "America," and a few Frenchmen were shocked, mistaking it for "God Save the Queen," until they were reassured. We must have a national anthem of our own.

From the high pinnacle of the Eiffel Tower an immense American flag brought from Washington for the occasion flew all day. A Spanish band played American airs in the Champ de Mars. Boats on the Seine carried the American flag. American emblems and bunting were displayed everywhere. Colonne's great orchestra of 100 men gave an American concert in the evening in Old Paris. Our own Sousa gave four concerts during the day. There was a big banquet in the evening which French officials attended, and a public reception at the American ambassador's handsome residence in the afternoon. The Californians turned on the champagne at their headquarters in the Boulevard des Capucines, and "everything went" excepting fire-crackers. That was all we missed. A car-load of crackers could have been sold in Paris at a few thousand per cent. profit—if the police did not interfere, as they doubtless would. There are some things we can learn to advantage from the French.

The part of the celebration which created the greatest impression for the moment was the concert in the evening by Sousa's band in the Place de l'Opéra, the heart of the city. As one Frenchman expressed it, "no country except America would have been given permission to do such an unheard-of thing, and no other country would have had the cheek to ask it." A vast crowd composed chiefly of French people thronged the broad place and avenue and their adjacent approaches, requiring an army of police to preserve order and to divert the streams of travel from their accustomed channels. Sousa has become very popular with the French people, and is doing more immediate good than statues or statesmen in improving the relations between the two countries.

But France quickly forgets. She likes Sousa for the moment. She is grateful (though a little surprised) by the gifts of the monuments of Washington and Lafayette. She is feeling kindlier toward Americans than she imagined she ever would. She is beginning to understand this strange country across the sea.

It is these monuments, however, which will remain to testify to our own cordial sentiments, and will do the most lasting good. They are worth a hundred-fold their cost, and worth it not alone to us, but to France as well, and in a larger way to the world, as symbolic of the fraternity which must be cultivated between nations for their own lasting welfare.

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FINANCE
BY A.K.FISKE

THE uncertain outlook in China, with its fluctuating aspects from day to day, exerts a depressing influence upon the financial world, especially in Europe. This is partly due to the drain upon the resources of the governments, present and prospective. Great Britain has had to add £11,500,000 to the £34,500,000 previously voted for war expenses in South Africa, and £2,000,000 of Treasury bills lately issued had to bear 4 to 4¼ per cent. This keeps the money-market of London under a strain, and call loans rule at 3 to 3½ per cent., while in New York they bear only 1½, and time rates are higher by one per cent. or so in the British metropolis. Consols are below 98, which is lower than before for some years, the result of high rates for money and a moderate stringency in the market, which seems to be tightening.

The effect upon the stock-market is rather deadening, but, notwithstanding the higher rates for money in London and the disposition there to sell American securities, the effect in this country is not seriously felt. It only slightly aggravates a dulness which exists from other causes. So far as the money-market is concerned there has been no perceptible change for weeks. Funds are plentiful and rates low, and the reserves of the banks are still on the increase. But the stock-market is not only dull, but is irregular wherever the speculators are able to produce any sign of activity. The trading is almost wholly professional and confined to stocks more or less subject to manipulation and affected by rumors and reports. In none of these are the fluctuations significant of causes of special moment.

Every effort to reach a settled condition in the iron and steel market has thus far failed, and there are still reports of cuts in prices and curtailment of production. One difficulty with the steel companies lies in contracts for pig-iron, made when the price was $24 a ton, which have not yet expired, though the same material is now sold at $12 to $15, and the price of steel produced from it is cut in half. Sales of bar-steel at 90 cents a hundredweight are reported where the price was $2 15 a few months ago. These incidents indicate the dislocated condition of the market for iron and its products, and the difficulties of readjustment. There was an enormous development of production and advance of prices under great activity, with all manner of contracts for material and for finished products, followed by a sudden check which threw the colossal structure out of gear. The process of adjustment to changed conditions is difficult and slow.

The iron production of the United States for the first half of the present year was greater than ever before, being 7,642,569 tons. It is about twice the average of ten years ago. Some recently published German statistics put the world's production of cast-iron last year at 40,000,000 tons, of which 70 per cent. was made into steel. The total production of steel is put at nearly 27,000,000 tons, of which about 11,000,000 was made in the United States, or more than twice as much as in either Germany or Great Britain. While this business is at present deranged, there is no doubt of its speedy recovery when supply and demand succeed in getting control of prices again.

There are some complaints of trouble in other lines of manufacture, particularly cheap cotton goods, which are affected by the situation in China, but it may be said in a general way that business prospects are regarded as hopeful. While a few Western lines of railroad show a falling off in traffic, reports of earnings are still favorable on the whole. Substantial increase appears in the latest statements of the Pennsylvania, the Norfolk and Western, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Illinois Central, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, and other important lines. There has been a cessation of unfavorable crop reports with the passing of the drought in the Northwest and the heavy rains in the Southwest. The prospect for both wheat and cotton has improved, and there is every reason to expect a fairly fruitful year.

The reports of savings-banks of New York, like those of the trust companies mentioned last week, show a constant accumulation of capital. The 129 institutions in the State contain over $1,000,000,000, an increase of nearly $69,000,000 for the year ending June 30. Of this total $922,081,509 is due depositors, and $115,381,622 is surplus. There are 2,036,017 accounts and 107,000 more were opened than closed during the year. The amount paid in interest was over $30,388,000, and the total cost of caring for the deposits was $1,288,420. This mass of savings enters into the active capital of the community through loans.